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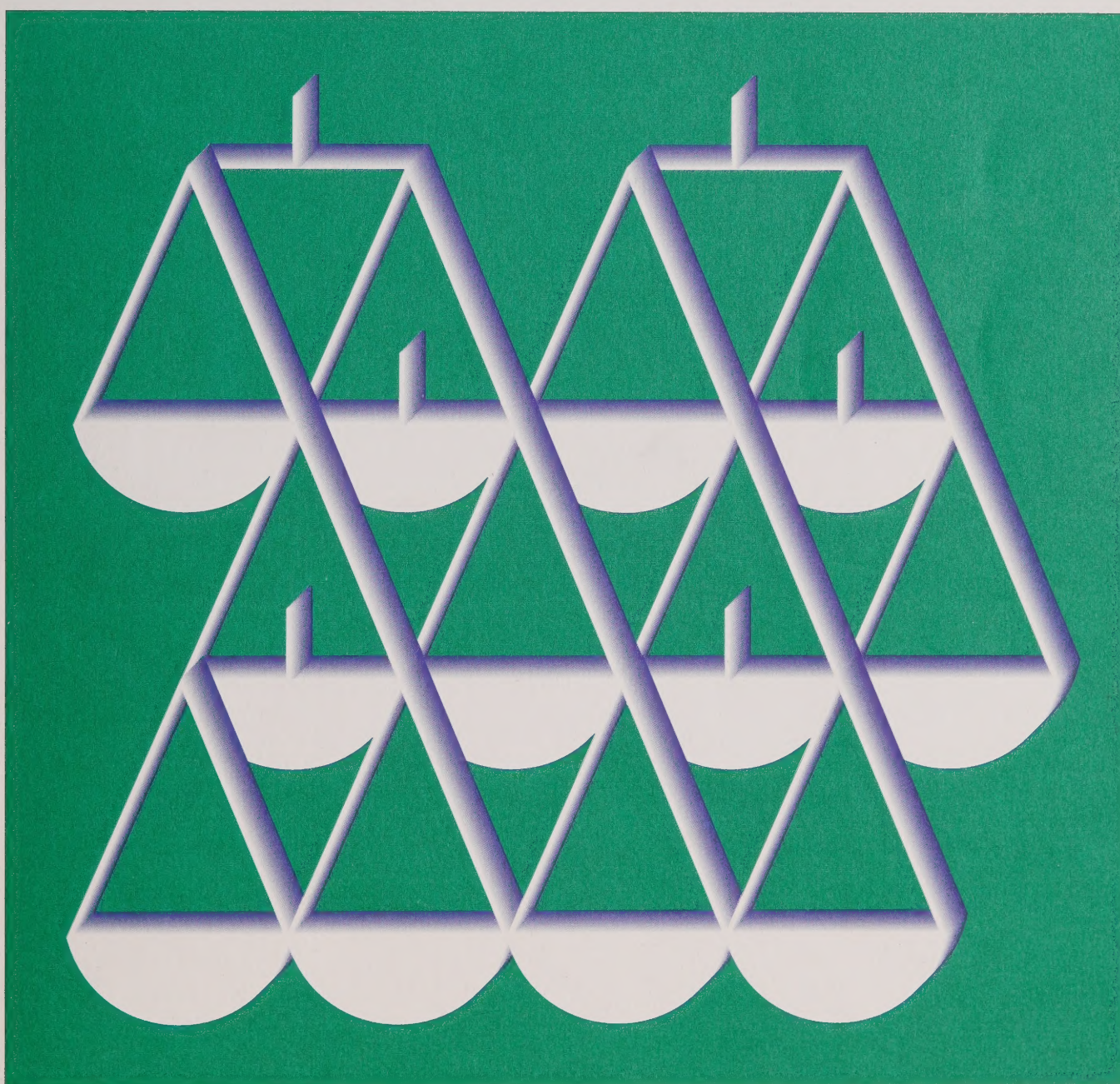
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FACT SHEETS ON THE EMPLOYMENT EQUITY DESIGNATED GROUPS, 1991



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Statistics Canada
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FACT SHEETS ON THE EMPLOYMENT EQUITY DESIGNATED GROUPS, 1991

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Introduction

This report is a compilation of the 1991 fact sheets produced for the employment equity designated groups: women, visible minorities, Aboriginal peoples and persons with disabilities. The fact sheets are intended to provide information on selected socio-economic characteristics of the groups in a quick and easy-to-use manner. Total population and workforce population counts as well as information on labour market activity, occupation (SOC), education, income and age are included. Data are presented for Canada, the provinces and territories, and selected census metropolitan areas for the four groups. The visible minority and Aboriginal fact sheets profile the various subgroups that comprise these two designated groups. A description of the data sources and definitions of the designated groups, is included in the appendix.

More complete data on the designated groups are available in:

Profile of Canada's Aboriginal Population

Catalogue number: 94-325

Profile of Visible Minorities

Product numbers:

89F0037XDB91000 (electronic version - XV software)

89F0032XPB91000 (paper - Atlantic provinces)

89F0033XPB91000 (paper - Quebec)

89F0034XPB91000 (paper - Ontario)

89F0035XPB91000 (paper - Prairie provinces)

89F0036XPB91000 (paper - British Columbia, Northwest Territories and Yukon)

Note that the electronic product contains the full set of data (i.e., the data for Canada, the provinces and territories and for the census metropolitan areas (CMAs)). The regional paper products include data for the provinces and CMAs in the region as well as the Canada level data.

Profile of Persons with Disabilities (Limited at Work/Perception)

Product numbers:

89F0038XDB91000 (electronic version)

89F0038XPB91000 (paper)

1991 Employment Equity Data Report

Product numbers:

75F0001XDB (Browser software)

75F0004XVF (XV software)

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Product number: 75F0009XDB91000 (XV software)

Copies of these products may be purchased by contacting your nearest Statistics Canada regional reference centre.

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A PROFILE OF THE EMPLOYMENT EQUITY POPULATIONS OF CANADA

The following is a look at selected socio-economic characteristics of women, visible minorities, Aboriginal peoples and persons with disabilities living in Canada. The data, drawn from the 1991 Census of Canada and the 1991 Health and Activity Limitation Survey, are based on definitions used for employment equity purposes. These definitions are discussed in *Women, Visible Minorities, Aboriginal Peoples and Persons with Disabilities... The 1991 Employment Equity Definitions*. For further information, please contact your nearest Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centre or the Employment Equity Data Program, Statistics Canada, Ottawa at (613) 951-0247.

WOMEN

The total population of Canada in 1991 was 26,994,045, of which 50.6% was female.

In 1991, the largest percentage of Canadians were in the age group 25 to 44: 34.2% of men and 33.9% of women were in this group. A greater proportion of women (12.2%) were in the 65 and over age category than were men (9.4%).

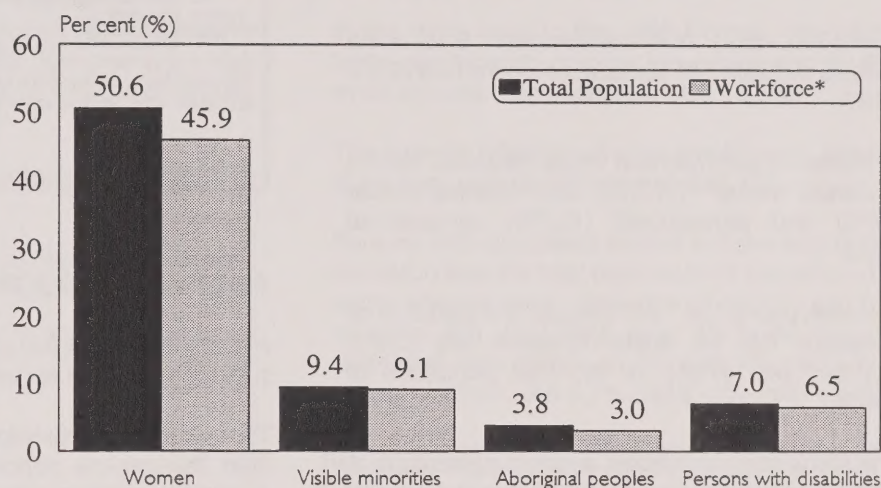
Women represented 45.9% of the workforce of Canada in 1991 - an increase of 1.9% from 1986.

In 1991, the majority of women aged 15 and over were employed as clerical workers (28.9%), professionals (15.4%), and service workers (13.8%). The comparable percentages for men were 6.4%, 10.8% and 7.0%, respectively.

Women held more upper-level management positions in 1991 than in 1986. Just under one-quarter (24.9%) of upper-level managers were women in 1991, compared with 17.4% in 1986.

In the week prior to the 1991 Census, the labour force participation rate of women was 59.9%, while that of men was 76.4%. The comparable figures for the week prior to the 1986 Census were 55.9% and 77.5%, respectively.

Representation of Employment Equity Designated Groups in Canada, 1991



* Workforce population for women, visible minorities, and Aboriginal peoples is comprised of persons aged 15 and over who worked sometime in 1990 or 1991. The workforce population for persons with disabilities is comprised of persons aged 15 to 64 who worked sometime between 1986 and 1991.

In the same reference week, 10.2% of women were unemployed in Canada, compared with 10.1% of men.

The average employment income of women working full-time for the full-year of 1990 was \$26,033, while that of men was \$38,648.

In 1991, over one-third (38.5%) of the female population aged 15 and over living in Canada had not completed high school, 16.4% had attained a high school diploma, and 10.0% had received a university degree. The comparable figures for males were 37.8%, 13.1% and 12.8%, respectively.

VISIBLE MINORITIES

With a population count of 2,525,480, visible minorities represented 9.4% of the total population of Canada in 1991, up from 6.3% in 1986.

In 1991, visible minorities living in Canada were younger than the general population: 25.5% of the visible minority population was under 15 years of age, while 5.4% were in the 65 and over age category. The comparable percentages for the general population were 21.1% and 10.9%, respectively.

At 1,415,750, visible minorities comprised 9.1% of the workforce population of Canada, compared with 6.3% in 1986.

The highest concentrations of visible minorities were in the clerical worker (17.2%), other manual worker (15.9%) and professional (13.3%) occupational groups.

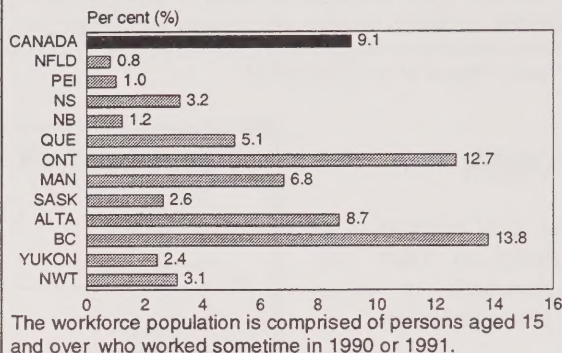
In the week prior to the 1991 Census, the labour force participation rate for visible minorities was 70.5%, compared with 67.9% for the total population of Canada.

In this same reference week, a higher percentage of this group was unemployed (13.1%) than the general population of Canada (10.2%).

At \$30,129, the average full-time employment income of visible minorities who worked the full-year of 1990 was lower than that of the general population (\$33,714).

Visible minorities had a higher percentage of university graduates (18.2%) than the total population of Canada (11.4%) 15 years and over. In addition, 33.0% of visible minorities had not completed high school, while 13.7% had obtained a high school diploma. This compared with 38.2% of the general population of Canada not completing high school and 14.8% receiving a high school diploma.

Workforce Representation of Visible Minorities, Canada, Provinces and Territories, 1991



ABORIGINAL PEOPLES

At 1,016,340, Aboriginal peoples represented 3.8% of the total population of Canada up from 2.8% in 1986.

The Aboriginal population of Canada was younger than the general population. In 1991, 35.9% of Aboriginal peoples were under 15 years of age, compared with 21.1% of the general population. Only 2.9% of the Aboriginal population of Canada was over 65 years of age, while this same age group represented 10.9% of the total population.

In 1991, 3.0% of the workforce population in Canada were Aboriginal peoples. This represented an increase of 0.9% from 1986.

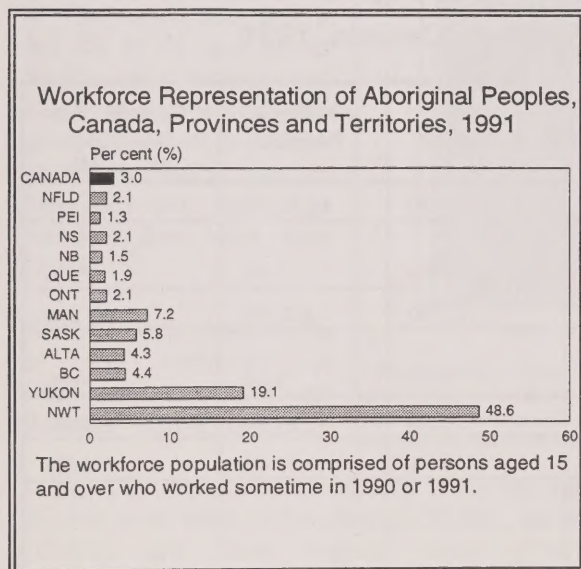
The Aboriginal workforce population was concentrated in the other manual worker (18.5%), clerical worker (15.1%) and service worker (13.9%) occupational groups.

In the week prior to the 1991 Census, the labour force participation rate for Aboriginal peoples (64.3%) was lower than that of the total population of Canada (67.9%).

A much higher percentage of this group was unemployed (19.4%) than was the general population of Canada (10.2%) in this same reference week.

The average full-time employment income of Aboriginal peoples who worked the full-year of 1990 was \$28,755, while that of the total population of Canada was \$33,714.

Just over half (50.6%) of Aboriginal peoples had not completed high school, 10.7% had attained a high school diploma, and 4.7% had a university degree.



PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES

In 1991, the population of persons with disabilities between the ages of 15 and 64 was 1,285,200. This represented 7.0% of the Canadian population in the same age group. The 1991 rate is down slightly from 7.3% in 1986.

In 1991, 10.4% of persons with disabilities living in Canada were between the ages of 15 and 24, 44.5% were between 25 and 44, and 45.0% were in the 45 to 64 age group.

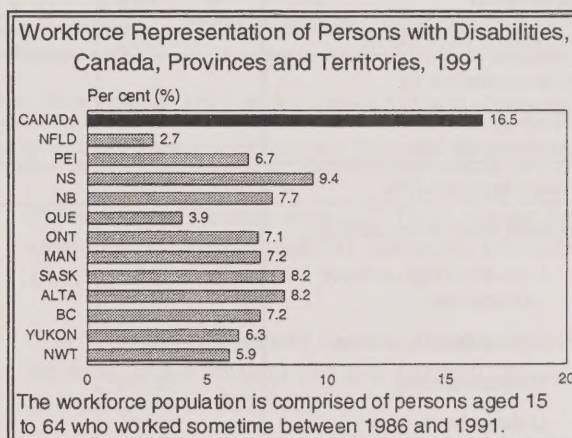
The persons with disabilities workforce population totalled 977,870 in 1991, representing 6.5% of the total workforce population of Canada aged 15 to 64, up from 5.4% in 1986.

The largest proportions of persons with disabilities in Canada were employed as other manual (17.0%), clerical (16.0%) and semi-skilled manual workers (11.0%).

In the week prior to the 1991 Census, the labour force participation rate for this group was 60.0%, while the unemployment rate was 18.5%.

The average full-time full-year employment income of persons with disabilities was \$29,185.

Persons with disabilities tended to have less formal education than the total population of Canada in the same age category. More than 2 out of 5 (45.6%) persons with disabilities aged 15 to 64 had not completed high school, 12.9% had obtained a high school diploma, and 6.7% had a university degree.



The Employment Equity Populations of Canada, by Age Group, 1991

Age Group	Total		Women		Visible Minorities		Aboriginal Peoples		Persons with Disabilities (15 to 64)	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
All age groups	26,994,045	100	13,656,370	100	2,525,480	100	1,016,340	100	1,285,220	100
Less than 15	5,689,305	21.1	2,773,775	20.3	644,180	25.5	365,050	35.9	N/A	
15 - 24	3,832,825	14.2	1,885,625	13.8	416,555	16.5	191,060	18.8	134,295	10.4
25 - 44	9,193,915	34.1	4,631,960	33.9	934,485	37.0	324,350	31.9	572,250	44.5
45 - 64	5,345,680	19.8	2,692,535	19.7	395,055	15.6	106,130	10.4	578,670	45.0
65 and over	2,932,320	10.9	1,672,475	12.2	135,205	5.4	29,750	2.9	N/A	

The Employment Equity Populations of Canada, 1991

	Total	Women	Visible Minorities	Aboriginal Peoples	Persons with Disabilities (15 to 64)
Total population	26,994,045	13,656,370	2,525,480	1,016,340	1,285,220
Representation of total population	100%	50.6%	9.4%	3.8%	7.0%
Workforce population	15,509,250	7,114,400	1,415,750	462,470	977,870
Representation of workforce population	100%	45.9%	9.1%	3.0%	6.5%
Participation rate	67.9%	59.9%	70.5%	64.3%	60.0%
Unemployment rate	10.2%	10.2%	13.1%	19.4%	18.5%
Highest level of schooling:					
Less than high school completion	38.2%	38.5%	33.0%	50.6%	45.6%
High school diploma	14.8%	16.4%	13.7%	10.7%	12.9%
Postsecondary	35.7%	35.2%	35.2%	34.0%	34.8%
University degree*	11.4%	10.0%	18.2%	4.7%	6.7%

The workforce population for women, visible minorities and Aboriginal peoples is comprised of persons aged 15 and over who worked sometime in 1990 or 1991. The workforce population for persons with disabilities is comprised of persons aged 15 to 64 who worked sometime between 1986 and 1991. The participation and unemployment rates are based on labour force activity in the week prior to the 1991 Census.

* For persons with disabilities, university certificates and diplomas are included in the university degree category. For women, visible minorities and Aboriginal peoples, university certificates and diplomas are included in the postsecondary category.

A PROFILE OF THE EMPLOYMENT EQUITY POPULATIONS OF NEWFOUNDLAND

The following is a look at selected socio-economic characteristics of women, visible minorities, Aboriginal peoples and persons with disabilities living in Newfoundland. The data, drawn from the 1991 Census of Canada and the 1991 Health and Activity Limitation Survey, are based on definitions used for employment equity purposes. These definitions are discussed in Women, Visible Minorities, Aboriginal Peoples and Persons with Disabilities... The 1991 Employment Equity Definitions. For further information, please contact your nearest Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centre or the Employment Equity Data Program, Statistics Canada, Ottawa at (613) 951-0247.

WOMEN

The total population of Newfoundland in 1991 was 563,940, of which 50.0% was female.

In 1991, the largest percentage of Newfoundlanders, were in the 25 to 44 age group: 33.0% of women and 32.4% of men were in this group. A greater proportion of women (9.8%) were in the 65 and over age category than were men (8.3%).

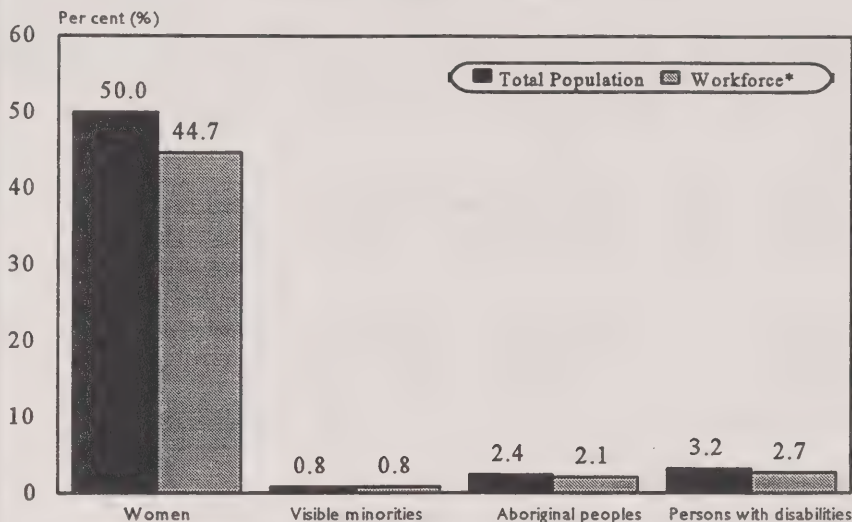
Women represented 44.7% of the workforce of Newfoundland in 1991 - an increase of 3.1% from 1986.

In 1991, the highest concentrations of women aged 15 and over were in the clerical (26.0%), service (16.9%), and other manual worker (16.6%) occupational groups. The comparable percentages for men were 4.7%, 5.9% and 30.9%, respectively.

Women held more upper-level management positions in 1991 than in 1986. Slightly less than one-quarter (23.5%) of upper-level managers were women in 1991, compared with 18.5% in 1986.

In the week prior to the 1991 Census, the labour force participation rate of women was 53.7%, while that of men was 68.9%. The comparable figures for the week prior to the 1986 Census were 48.4% and 70.2%, respectively.

Representation of Employment Equity Designated Groups in Newfoundland, 1991



* Workforce population for women, visible minorities and Aboriginal peoples is comprised of persons aged 15 and over who worked sometime in 1990 or 1991. The workforce population for persons with disabilities is comprised of persons aged 15 to 64 who worked sometime between 1986 and 1991.

In the same reference week, 27.0% of women were unemployed in Newfoundland, compared with 28.4% of men.

The average employment income of women working full-time for the full-year of 1990 was \$23,345, while that of men was \$36,210.

In 1991, almost half (49.3%) of the female population, aged 15 and over living in Newfoundland, had not completed high school, 12.0% had attained a high school diploma, and 6.1% had received a university degree. The comparable figures for males were 49.1%, 11.3% and 7.2%, respectively.

VISIBLE MINORITIES

Newfoundland was home to very few (0.2%) visible minorities in 1991. The majority (51.4%) of Canada's visible minority population lived in Ontario.

With a population count of 4,240, visible minorities represented 0.8% of the total population of Newfoundland in 1991, up from 0.6% in 1986.

In 1991, visible minorities living in Newfoundland were younger than the general population: 28.2% of the visible minority population was under 15 years of age, while 3.5% was in the 65 and over age category. The comparable percentages for the general population were 22.7% and 9.1%, respectively.

At 2,285, visible minorities comprised 0.8% of the workforce population of Newfoundland, compared with 0.6% in 1986.

The highest concentrations of visible minorities were in the professional (37.0%), service (10.1%), middle and other manager (9.8%), and clerical (9.8%) occupational groups.

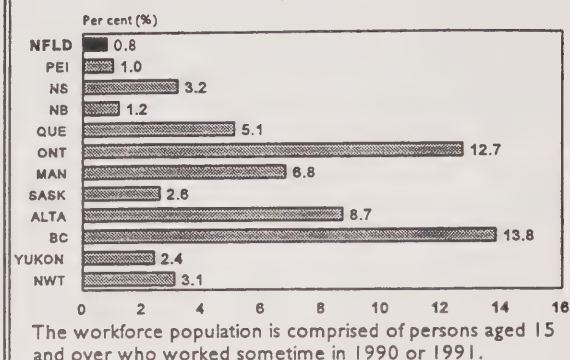
In the week prior to the 1991 Census, the labour force participation rate for visible minorities was 69.4%, compared with 61.3% for the total population of Newfoundland.

In this same reference week, a lower percentage of this group was unemployed (14.2%) than the general population of Newfoundland (27.8%).

At \$42,593, the average full-time employment income of visible minorities who worked the full-year of 1990 was higher than that of the general population of Newfoundland (\$30,992).

Visible minorities had a higher percentage of university graduates (37.2%) than the total population 15 years and over of Newfoundland (6.6%). In addition, 21.4% of visible minorities had not completed high school, while 6.3% had obtained a high school diploma. This compared with 49.2% of the total population of Newfoundland not completing high school and 11.7% receiving a high school diploma.

Workforce Representation of Visible Minorities, by Province, 1991



ABORIGINAL PEOPLES

Approximately one per cent (1.3%) of the Aboriginal population of Canada lived in Newfoundland in 1991.

At 13,260, Aboriginal peoples represented 2.4% of the total population of Newfoundland, up from 1.7% in 1986. In comparison, Aboriginal peoples represented 61.7% of the Northwest Territories population, 23.4% of the Yukon population and 10.9% of the Manitoba population, in 1991.

The Aboriginal population of Newfoundland, in 1991, was younger than the general population: 37.1% of Aboriginal peoples were under 15 years of age, compared with 22.7% of the general population. Only 2.5% of the Aboriginal population of Newfoundland was over 65 years of age, while 9.1% of the total population was in this age group.

In 1991, 2.1% of the workforce population in Newfoundland were Aboriginal peoples. This represented an increase of 0.5% from 1986.

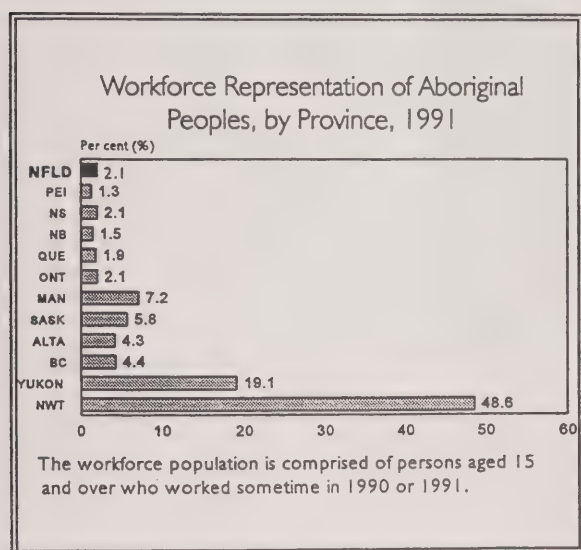
The Aboriginal workforce population was concentrated in the other manual (27.2%), service (14.7%) and clerical worker (12.9%) occupational groups.

In the week prior to the 1991 Census, the labour force participation rate for Aboriginal peoples (60.6%) was almost the same as that of the total population of Newfoundland (61.3%).

A higher percentage of this group was unemployed (35.5%) than the general population of Newfoundland (27.8%) in this same reference week.

The average full-time employment income of Aboriginal peoples who worked the full-year of 1990 was \$27,247, while that of the total population of Newfoundland was \$30,992.

Over half (52.1%) of Aboriginal peoples had not completed high school, 10.3% had attained a high school diploma, and 3.4% had a university degree.



PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES

Less than one per cent (0.9%) of the total Canadian employment equity population of persons with disabilities, aged 15 to 64, lived in Newfoundland in 1991. The largest percentage of persons with disabilities was found in Ontario (39.4%).

With a population count of 12,150, persons with disabilities represented 3.2% of the total population living in Newfoundland in 1991, down from 7.7% in 1986.

In 1991, 15.3% of persons with disabilities living in Newfoundland were between the ages of 15 and 24, 48.3% were between 25 and 44, and 36.4% were in the 45 to 64 age group.

The persons with disabilities workforce population totalled 7,960 in 1991, representing 2.7% of the total workforce population of Newfoundland aged 15 to 64, down from 5.0% in 1986.

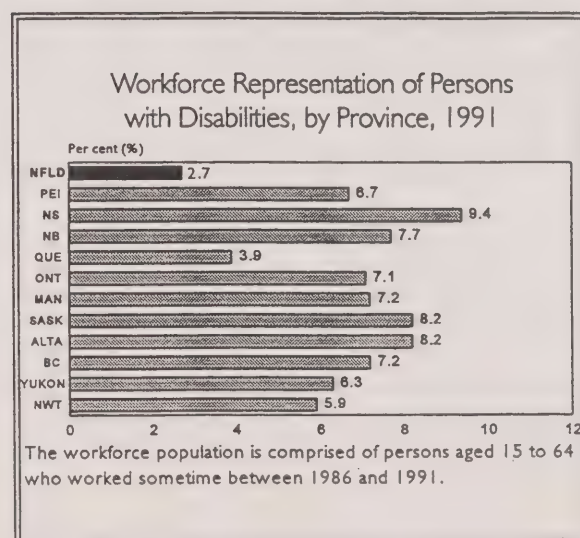
The largest proportions of persons with disabilities in Newfoundland were employed as other manual (42.1%), clerical (13.9%) and service workers (12.9%).

In the week prior to the 1991 Census, the labour force participation rate for this group was 42.8%, while the unemployment rate was 43.2%.

The average full-time full-year employment income of persons with disabilities was \$23,740.

Persons with disabilities tended to have less formal education than the total population of Newfoundland in the same age category. More than sixty per cent (64.2%) of persons with disabilities aged 15 to 64 had not completed high school, 8.2% had obtained a high school diploma, and 4.1% had a university degree.

* Figure should be used with caution. The coefficient of variation of the estimate is between 16.7% and 33.3%.



The Employment Equity Populations of Newfoundland, by Age Group, 1991

Age Group	Total		Women		Visible Minorities		Aboriginal Peoples		Persons with Disabilities (15 to 64)	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
All age groups	563,940	100	281,925	100	4,240	100	13,260	100	12,150	100
Less than 15	127,910	22.7	62,695	22.2	1,195	28.2	4,925	37.1	N/A	
15 - 24	101,700	18.0	49,770	17.7	715	16.9	2,820	21.3	1,855	15.3
25 - 44	184,285	32.7	92,935	33.0	1,500	35.4	3,955	29.8	5,870	48.3
45 - 64	98,950	17.5	48,835	17.3	670	15.8	1,230	9.3	4,425	36.4
65 and over	51,095	9.1	27,695	9.8	150	3.5	330	2.5	N/A	

The Employment Equity Populations of Newfoundland, 1991

	Total	Women	Visible Minorities	Aboriginal Peoples	Persons with Disabilities (15 to 64)
Total population	563,940	281,925	4,240	13,260	12,150
Representation of total population	100%	50.0%	0.8%	2.4%	3.2%
Workforce population	295,770	132,130	2,285	6,090	7,960
Representation of workforce population	100%	44.7%	0.8%	2.1%	2.7%
Participation rate	61.3%	53.7%	69.4%	60.6%	42.8%
Unemployment rate	27.8%	27.0%	14.2%	35.5%	43.2%
Highest level of schooling:					
Less than high school completion	49.2%	49.3%	21.4%	52.1%	64.2%
High school diploma	11.7%	12.0%	6.3%	10.3%	8.2%
Postsecondary	32.5%	32.6%	35.1%	34.2%	23.5%
University degree*	6.6%	6.1%	37.2%	3.4%	4.1%**

The workforce population for women, visible minorities and Aboriginal peoples is comprised of persons aged 15 and over who worked sometime in 1990 or 1991. The workforce population for persons with disabilities is comprised of persons aged 15 to 64 who worked sometime between 1986 and 1991. The participation and unemployment rates are based on labour force activity in the week prior to the 1991 Census.

* For persons with disabilities, university certificates and diplomas are included in the university degree category. For women, visible minorities and Aboriginal peoples, university certificates and diplomas are included in the postsecondary category.

** Figure should be used with caution. The coefficient of variation of the estimate is between 16.7% and 33.3%.

A PROFILE OF THE EMPLOYMENT EQUITY POPULATIONS OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

The following is a look at selected socio-economic characteristics of women, visible minorities, Aboriginal peoples and persons with disabilities living in Prince Edward Island. The data, drawn from the 1991 Census of Canada and the 1991 Health and Activity Limitation Survey, are based on definitions determined for employment equity purposes. These definitions are discussed in *Women, Visible Minorities, Aboriginal Peoples and Persons with Disabilities... The 1991 Employment Equity Definitions*. For further information, please contact your nearest Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centre or the Employment Equity Data Program, Statistics Canada, Ottawa at (613) 951-0247.

WOMEN

The total population of Prince Edward Island in 1991 was 128,100, of which 50.6% was female.

In 1991, the largest percentage of Prince Edward Islanders, were in the 25 to 44 age group: 31.5% of women and 30.8% of men were in this group. A greater proportion of women (13.8%) were in the 65 and over age category than were men (10.7%).

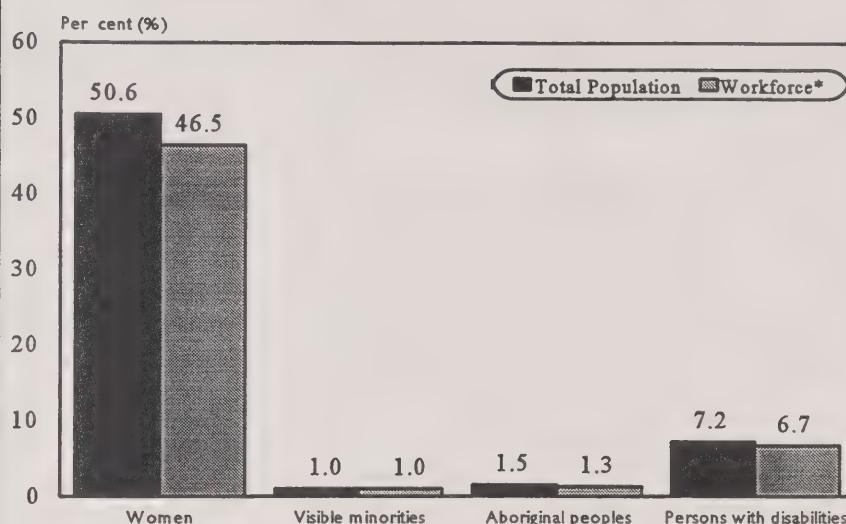
Women represented 46.5% of the workforce of Prince Edward Island in 1991 - an increase of 2.1% from 1986.

In 1991, the highest concentrations of women aged 15 and over were in the clerical (23.6%), service (18.3%), and other manual worker (15.2%) occupational groups. The comparable percentages for men were 4.6%, 7.3% and 25.7%, respectively.

Women held more upper-level management positions in 1991 than in 1986. Over one-third (36.0%) of upper-level managers were women in 1991, compared with 25.0% in 1986.

In the week prior to the 1991 Census, the labour force participation rate of women was 62.2%, while that of men was 76.4%. The comparable figures for the week prior to the 1986 Census were 56.4% and 76.1%, respectively.

Representation of Employment Equity Designated Groups in Prince Edward Island, 1991



* Workforce population for women, visible minorities and Aboriginal peoples is comprised of persons aged 15 and over who worked sometime in 1990 or 1991. The workforce population for persons with disabilities is comprised of persons aged 15 to 64 who worked sometime between 1986 and 1991.

In the same reference week, 14.7% of women were unemployed in Prince Edward Island, compared with 12.5% of men.

The average employment income of women working full-time for the full-year of 1990 was \$22,857, while that of men was \$32,538.

In 1991, almost forty per cent (39.0%) of the female population, aged 15 and over living in Prince Edward Island, had not completed high school, 13.1% had attained a high school diploma, and 7.9% had received a university degree. The comparable figures for males were 47.2%, 11.3% and 9.1%, respectively.

VISIBLE MINORITIES

Prince Edward Island was home to very few (0.1%) visible minorities in 1991. The majority (51.4%) of Canada's visible minority population lived in Ontario.

With a population count of 1,335, visible minorities represented 1.0% of the total population of Prince Edward Island in 1991. This representation remained unchanged from 1986.

In 1991, visible minorities living in Prince Edward Island were younger than the general population: 26.6% of the visible minority population was under 15 years of age, while 5.6% was in the 65 and over age category. The comparable percentages for the general population were 22.9% and 12.3%, respectively.

At 730, visible minorities comprised 1.0% of the workforce population of Prince Edward Island in 1991, which is the same proportion as in 1986.

The highest concentrations of visible minorities were in the professional (17.8%), service worker (17.1%), and clerical worker (14.4%) occupational groups.

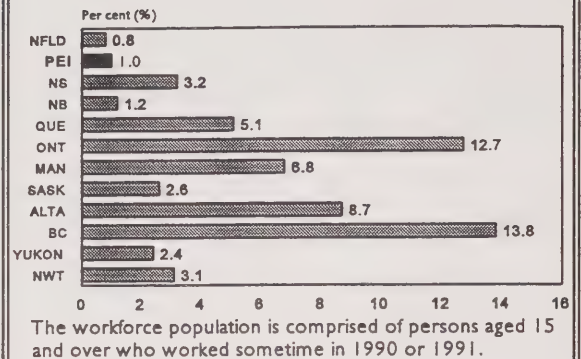
In the week prior to the 1991 Census, the labour force participation rate for visible minorities was 68.9%, compared with 69.1% for the total population of Prince Edward Island.

In this same reference week, a higher percentage of this group was unemployed (18.5%) than the general population of Prince Edward Island (13.5%).

At \$31,117, the average full-time employment income of visible minorities who worked the full-year of 1990 was higher than that of the general population (\$28,616).

Visible minorities had a higher percentage of university graduates (19.4%) than the total population 15 years and over of Prince Edward Island (8.5%). In addition, 33.7% of visible minorities had not completed high school, while 11.7% had obtained a high school diploma. This compared with 43.0% of the general population of Prince Edward Island not completing high school and 12.2% receiving a high school diploma.

Workforce Representation of Visible Minorities, by Province, 1991



ABORIGINAL PEOPLES

Less than one per cent (0.2%) of the Aboriginal population of Canada lived in Prince Edward Island in 1991.

At 1,915, Aboriginal peoples represented 1.5% of the total population of Prince Edward Island, up from 1.0% in 1986. In comparison, Aboriginal peoples represented 61.7% of the Northwest Territories population, 23.4% of the Yukon population and 10.9% of the Manitoba population, in 1991.

The Aboriginal population of Prince Edward Island, in 1991, was younger than the general population: 39.2% of Aboriginal peoples were under 15 years of age, compared with 22.9% of the general population. Only 3.9% of the Aboriginal population of Prince Edward Island was over 65 years of age, while 12.3% of the general population was in this age group.

In 1991, 1.3% of the workforce population in Prince Edward Island were Aboriginal peoples. This represented an increase of 0.4% from 1986.

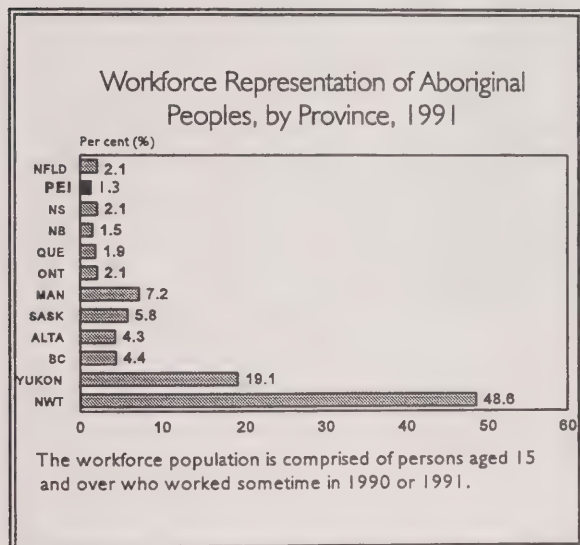
The Aboriginal workforce population was concentrated in the other manual (24.2%), service (14.7%) and clerical worker (13.7%) occupational groups.

In the week prior to the 1991 Census, the labour force participation rate for Aboriginal peoples (76.4%) was greater than that of the total population of Prince Edward Island (69.1%).

A higher percentage of this group was unemployed (25.3%) than the general population of Prince Edward Island (13.5%) in this same reference week.

The average full-time employment income of Aboriginal peoples who worked the full-year of 1990 was \$23,298, while that of the total population of Prince Edward Island was \$28,616.

Approximately forty per cent (40.3%) of Aboriginal peoples had not completed high school, 9.9% had attained a high school diploma, and 6.4% had a university degree.



PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES

Less than one per cent (0.5%) of the total Canadian employment equity population of persons with disabilities, aged 15 to 64, lived in Prince Edward Island in 1991. The largest percentage of persons with disabilities was found in Ontario (39.4%).

With a population count of 5,940, persons with disabilities represented 7.2% of the total population living in Prince Edward Island in 1991, down from 7.5% in 1986.

In 1991, 11.9% of persons with disabilities living in Prince Edward Island were between the ages of 15 and 24, 39.9% were between 25 and 44, and 48.1% were in the 45 to 64 age group.

The persons with disabilities workforce population totalled 4,760 in 1991, representing 6.7% of the total workforce population of Prince Edward Island aged 15 to 64, up from 5.3% in 1986.

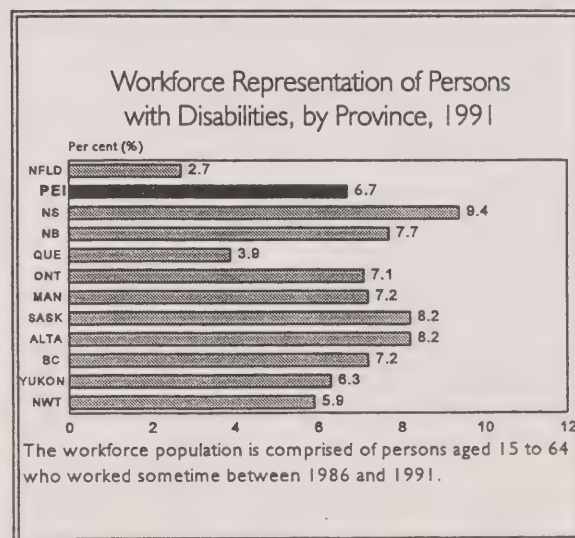
The largest proportions of persons with disabilities in Prince Edward Island were employed as other manual (24.3%), clerical (11.9%) and service workers (9.6%).

In the week prior to the 1991 Census, the labour force participation rate for this group was 65.2%, while the unemployment rate was 22.4%.

The average full-time full-year employment income of persons with disabilities was \$26,605*.

Persons with disabilities tended to have less formal education than the total population of Prince Edward Island in the same age category. More than half (52.4%) of persons with disabilities aged 15 to 64 had not completed high school, 7.6% had obtained a high school diploma, and 7.1% had a university degree.

* Figure should be used with caution. The coefficient of variation of the estimate is between 16.7% and 33.3%.



The Employment Equity Populations of Prince Edward Island, by Age Group, 1991

Age Group	Total		Women		Visible Minorities		Aboriginal Peoples		Persons with Disabilities (15 to 64)	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
All age groups	128,100	100	64,770	100	1,335	100	1,915	100	5,940	100
Less than 15	29,350	22.9	14,395	22.2	355	26.6	750	39.2	N/A	
15 - 24	19,610	15.3	9,400	14.5	250	18.7	250	13.1	705	11.9
25 - 44	39,920	31.2	20,420	31.5	395	29.6	665	34.7	2,370	39.9
45 - 64	23,520	18.4	11,625	17.9	255	19.1	170	8.9	2,860	48.1
65 and over	15,695	12.3	8,930	13.8	75	5.6	75	3.9	N/A	

The Employment Equity Populations of Prince Edward Island, 1991

	Total	Women	Visible Minorities	Aboriginal Peoples	Persons with Disabilities (15 to 64)
Total population	128,100	64,770	1,335	1,915	5,940
Representation of total population	100%	50.6%	1.0%	1.5%	7.2%
Workforce population	73,065	33,980	730	950	4,760
Representation of workforce population	100%	46.5%	1.0%	1.3%	6.7%
Participation rate	69.1%	62.2%	68.9%	76.4%	65.2%
Unemployment rate	13.5%	14.7%	18.5%	25.3%	22.4%
Highest level of schooling:					
Less than high school completion	43.0%	39.0%	33.7%	40.3%	52.4%
High school diploma	12.2%	13.1%	11.7%	9.9%	7.6%
Postsecondary	36.3%	40.0%	35.2%	43.4%	32.9%
University degree*	8.5%	7.9%	19.4%	6.4%	7.1%

The workforce population for women, visible minorities and Aboriginal peoples is comprised of persons aged 15 and over who worked sometime in 1990 or 1991. The workforce population for persons with disabilities is comprised of persons aged 15 to 64 who worked sometime between 1986 and 1991. The participation and unemployment rates are based on labour force activity in the week prior to the 1991 Census.

- * For persons with disabilities, university certificates and diplomas are included in the university degree category. For women, visible minorities and Aboriginal peoples, university certificates and diplomas are included in the postsecondary category.

A PROFILE OF THE EMPLOYMENT EQUITY POPULATIONS OF NEW BRUNSWICK

The following is a look at selected socio-economic characteristics of women, visible minorities, Aboriginal peoples and persons with disabilities living in New Brunswick. The data, drawn from the 1991 Census of Canada and the 1991 Health and Activity Limitation Survey, are based on definitions used for employment equity purposes. These definitions are discussed in Women, Visible Minorities, Aboriginal Peoples and Persons with Disabilities... The 1991 Employment Equity Definitions. For further information, please contact your nearest Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centre or the Employment Equity Data Program, Statistics Canada, Ottawa at (613) 951-0247.

WOMEN

The total population of New Brunswick in 1991 was 716,490, of which 50.6% was female.

In 1991, the largest percentage of New Brunswickers, were in the age group 25 to 44: 33.0% of women and 33.4% of men were in this group. A greater proportion of women (12.7%) were in the 65 and over age category than were men (10.0%).

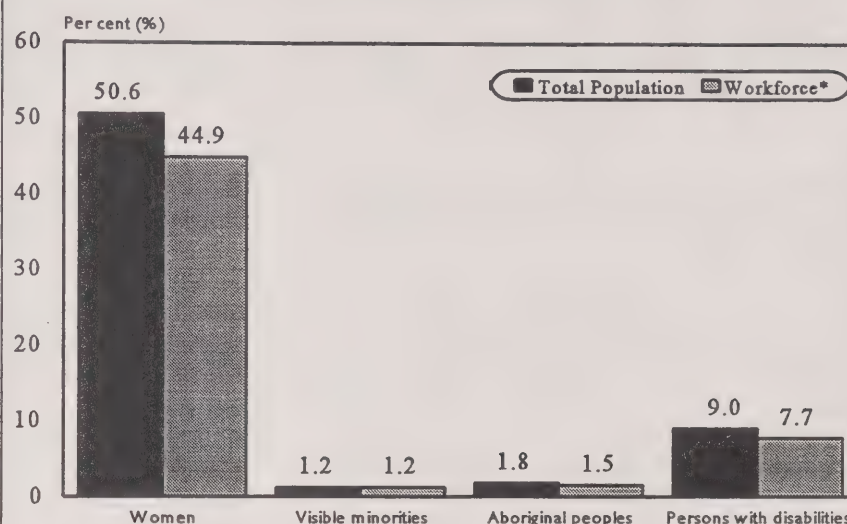
Women represented 44.9% of the workforce of New Brunswick in 1991 - an increase of 2.1% from 1986.

In 1991, the highest concentrations of women aged 15 and over were in the clerical worker (27.9%), service worker (17.5%), and professional (15.0%) occupational groups. The comparable percentages for men were 4.7%, 7.4% and 8.8%, respectively.

Women held more upper-level management positions in 1991 than in 1986. Slightly over one-quarter (26.6%) of upper-level managers were women in 1991, compared with 22.3% in 1986.

In the week prior to the 1991 Census, the labour force participation rate of women was 54.4%, while that of men was 71.8%. The comparable figures for the week prior to the 1986 Census were 50.0% and 71.9%, respectively.

Representation of Employment Equity Designated Groups in New Brunswick, 1991



* Workforce population for women, visible minorities, and Aboriginal peoples is comprised of persons aged 15 and over who worked sometime in 1990 or 1991. The workforce population for persons with disabilities is comprised of persons aged 15 to 64 who worked sometime between 1986 and 1991.

In the same reference week, 15.2% of women were unemployed in New Brunswick, compared with 15.5% of men.

The average employment income of women working full-time for the full-year of 1990 was \$22,799, while that of men was \$34,920.

In 1991, approximately forty-five per cent (44.3%) of the female population, aged 15 and over living in New Brunswick, had not completed high school, 15.6% had attained a high school diploma, and 7.8% had received a university degree. The comparable figures for males were 46.6%, 12.5% and 9.0%, respectively.

VISIBLE MINORITIES

New Brunswick was home to very few (0.4%) visible minorities in 1991. The majority (51.4%) of Canada's visible minority population lived in Ontario.

With a population count of 8,940, visible minorities represented 1.2% of the total population of New Brunswick in 1991, up from 1.0% in 1986.

In 1991, visible minorities living in New Brunswick were younger than the general population: 30.1% of the visible minority population was under 15 years of age, while 4.6% was in the 65 and over age category. The comparable percentages for the general population were 21.1% and 11.4%, respectively.

At 4,655, visible minorities comprised 1.2% of the workforce population of New Brunswick, compared with 1.0% in 1986.

The highest concentrations of visible minorities were in the professional (22.3%), clerical worker (16.3%), and service worker (15.0%) occupational groups.

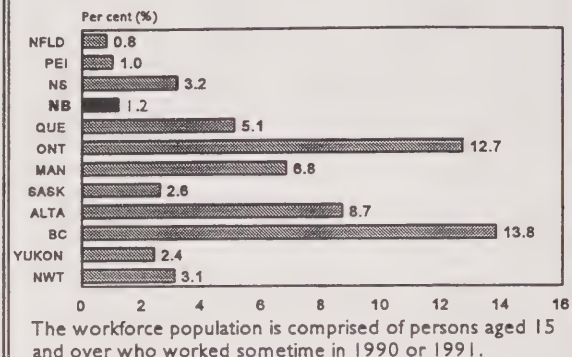
In the week prior to the 1991 Census, the labour force participation rate for visible minorities was 68.2%, compared with 62.9% for the total population of New Brunswick.

In this same reference week, a lower percentage of this group was unemployed (11.9%) than the general population of New Brunswick (15.4%).

At \$36,918, the average full-time employment income of visible minorities who worked the full-year of 1990 was higher than that of the general population of New Brunswick (\$30,274).

Visible minorities had a higher percentage of university graduates (27.2%) than the total population 15 years and over of New Brunswick (8.4%). In addition, 28.6% of visible minorities had not completed high school, while 11.8% had obtained a high school diploma. This compared with 45.4% of the total population of New Brunswick not completing high school and 14.1% receiving a high school diploma.

Workforce Representation of Visible Minorities, by Province, 1991



ABORIGINAL PEOPLES

Approximately one per cent (1.3%) of the Aboriginal population of Canada lived in New Brunswick in 1991.

At 13,210, Aboriginal peoples represented 1.8% of the total population of New Brunswick, up from 1.3% in 1986. In comparison, Aboriginal peoples represented 61.7% of the Northwest Territories population, 23.4% of the Yukon population and 10.9% of the Manitoba population, in 1991.

The Aboriginal population of New Brunswick was younger than the general population: 33.9% of Aboriginal peoples were under 15 years of age, compared with 21.1% of the general population. Only 3.0% of the Aboriginal population of New Brunswick was over 65 years of age, while 11.4% of the total population was in this age group.

In 1991, 1.5% of the workforce population in New Brunswick were Aboriginal peoples. This represented an increase of 0.5% from 1986.

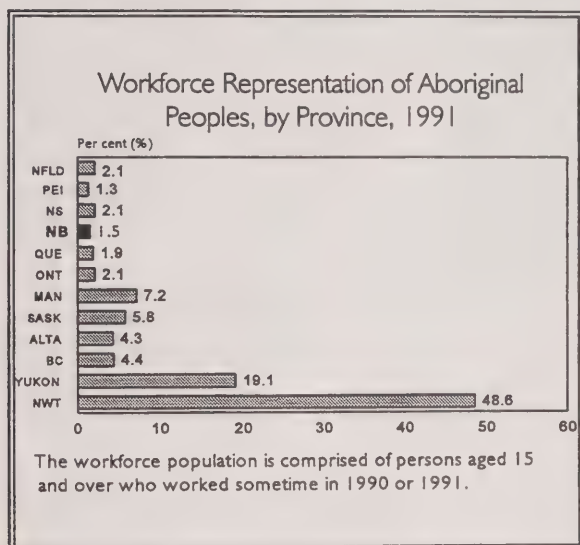
The Aboriginal workforce population was concentrated in the service (18.3%), other manual (17.7%) and clerical worker (15.0%) occupational groups.

In the week prior to the 1991 Census, the labour force participation rate for Aboriginal peoples (63.8%) was greater than that of the total population of New Brunswick (62.9%).

A higher percentage of this group was unemployed (20.5%) than the general population of New Brunswick (15.4%) in this same reference week.

The average full-time employment income of Aboriginal peoples who worked the full-year of 1990 was \$24,184, while that of the total population of New Brunswick was \$30,274.

Over forty per cent (43.6%) of Aboriginal peoples had not completed high school, 12.5% had attained a high school diploma, and 5.7% had a university degree.



PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES

Less than five per cent (3.4%) of the total Canadian employment equity population of persons with disabilities, aged 15 to 64, lived in New Brunswick in 1991. The largest percentage of persons with disabilities was found in Ontario (39.4%).

With a population count of 43,615, persons with disabilities represented 9.0% of the total population living in New Brunswick in 1991, down from 9.4% in 1986.

In 1991, 12.6% of persons with disabilities living in New Brunswick were between the ages of 15 and 24, 42.2% were between 25 and 44, and 45.3% were in the 45 to 64 age group.

The persons with disabilities workforce population totalled 29,025 in 1991, representing 7.7% of the total workforce population of New Brunswick aged 15 to 64, up from 6.2% in 1986.

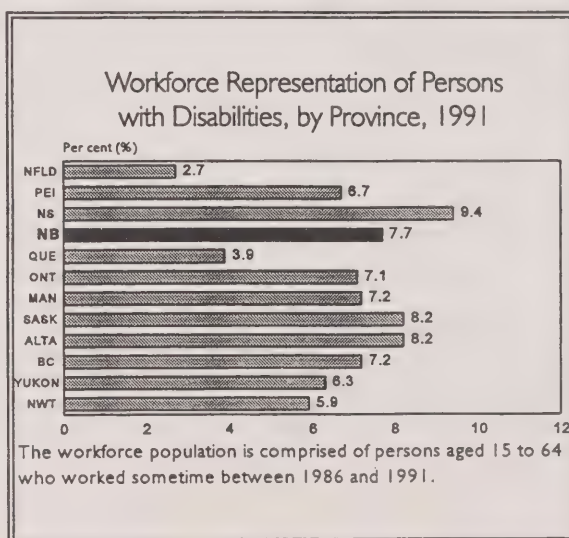
The largest proportions of persons with disabilities in New Brunswick were employed as other manual (25.2%), service (15.6%) and semi-skilled manual workers (13.0%).

In the week prior to the 1991 Census, the labour force participation rate for this group was 49.9%, while the unemployment rate was 23.2%.

The average full-time full-year employment income of persons with disabilities was \$23,000.

Persons with disabilities tended to have less formal education than the total population of New Brunswick in the same age category. More than 3 out of 5 (64.2%) persons with disabilities aged 15 to 64 had not completed high school, 7.5% had obtained a high school diploma, and 3.4% had a university degree.

* Figure should be used with caution. The coefficient of variation of the estimate is between 16.7% and 33.3%.



The Employment Equity Populations of New Brunswick, by Age Group, 1991

Age Group	Total		Women		Visible Minorities		Aboriginal Peoples		Persons with Disabilities (15 to 64)	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
All age groups	716,490	100	362,360	100	8,940	100	13,210	100	43,615	100
Less than 15	151,175	21.1	73,675	20.3	2,695	30.1	4,475	33.9	N/A	
15 - 24	111,680	15.6	55,450	15.3	1,560	17.4	2,690	20.4	5,475	12.6
25 - 44	238,055	33.2	119,710	33.0	3,020	33.8	4,440	33.6	18,390	42.2
45 - 64	133,840	18.7	67,320	18.6	1,255	14.0	1,200	9.1	19,755	45.3
65 and over	81,745	11.4	46,195	12.7	410	4.6	400	3.0	N/A	

The Employment Equity Populations of New Brunswick, 1991

	Total	Women	Visible Minorities	Aboriginal Peoples	Persons with Disabilities (15 to 64)
Total population	716,490	362,360	8,940	13,210	43,615
Representation of total population	100%	50.6%	1.2%	1.8%	9.0%
Workforce population	383,705	172,410	4,655	5,925	29,025
Representation of workforce population	100%	44.9%	1.2%	1.5%	7.7%
Participation rate	62.9%	54.4%	68.2%	63.8%	49.9%
Unemployment rate	15.4%	15.2%	11.9%	20.5%	23.2%
Highest level of schooling:					
Less than high school completion	45.4%	44.3%	28.6%	43.6%	64.2%
High school diploma	14.1%	15.6%	11.8%	12.5%	7.5%
Postsecondary	32.1%	32.3%	32.4%	38.2%	24.9%
University degree*	8.4%	7.8%	27.2%	5.7%	3.4%**

The workforce population for women, visible minorities and Aboriginal peoples is comprised of persons aged 15 and over who worked sometime in 1990 or 1991. The workforce population for persons with disabilities is comprised of persons aged 15 to 64 who worked sometime between 1986 and 1991. The participation and unemployment rates are based on labour force activity in the week prior to the 1991 Census.

* For persons with disabilities, university certificates and diplomas are included in the university degree category. For women, visible minorities and Aboriginal peoples, university certificates and diplomas are included in the postsecondary category.

** Figure should be used with caution. The coefficient of variation of the estimate is between 16.7% and 33.3%.

A PROFILE OF THE EMPLOYMENT EQUITY POPULATIONS OF NOVA SCOTIA

The following is a look at selected socio-economic characteristics of women, visible minorities, Aboriginal peoples and persons with disabilities living in Nova Scotia. The data, drawn from the 1991 Census of Canada and the 1991 Health and Activity Limitation Survey, are based on definitions used for employment equity purposes. These definitions are discussed in Women, Visible Minorities, Aboriginal Peoples and Persons with Disabilities... The 1991 Employment Equity Definitions. For further information, please contact your nearest Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centre or the Employment Equity Data Program, Statistics Canada, Ottawa at (613) 951-0247.

WOMEN

The total population of Nova Scotia in 1991 was 890,955, of which 50.8% was female.

In 1991, the largest percentage of Nova Scotians, were in the age group 25 to 44: 33.1% of women and 33.3% of men were in this age group. A greater proportion of women (13.4%) were in the 65 and over age category than were men (10.4%).

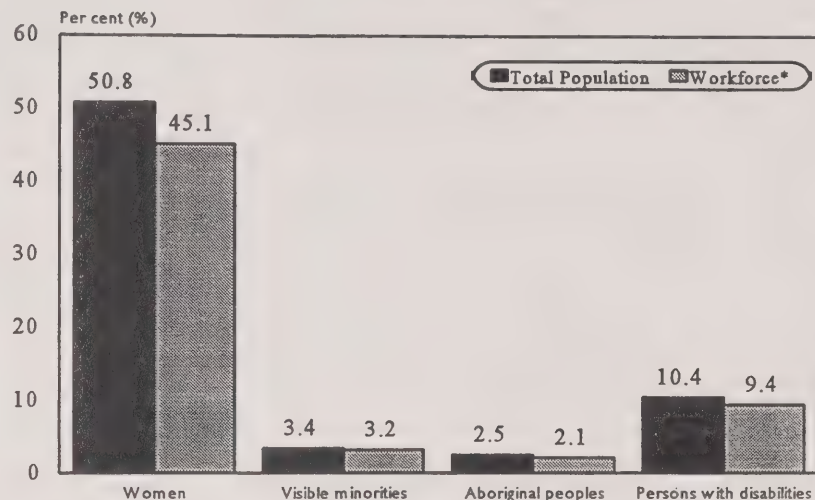
Women represented 45.1% of the workforce of Nova Scotia in 1991 - an increase of 2.5% from 1986.

In 1991, the highest concentrations of women aged 15 and over were in the clerical worker (28.0%), service worker (16.5%), and professional (15.9%) occupational group. The comparable percentages for men were 5.3%, 8.8% and 10.0%, respectively.

Women held more upper-level management positions in 1991 than in 1986. Slightly less than one-quarter (23.9%) of upper-level managers were women in 1991, compared with 17.6% in 1986.

In the week prior to the 1991 Census, the labour force participation rate of women was 54.6%, while that of men was 72.5%. The comparable figures for the week prior to the 1986 Census were 50.1% and 73.5%, respectively.

Representation of Employment Equity Designated Groups in Nova Scotia, 1991



* Workforce population for women, visible minorities and Aboriginal peoples is comprised of persons aged 15 and over who worked sometime in 1990 or 1991. The workforce population for persons with disabilities is comprised of persons aged 15 to 64 who worked sometime between 1986 and 1991.

In the same reference week, 13.2% of women were unemployed in Nova Scotia, compared with 12.2% of men.

The average employment income of women working full-time for the full-year of 1990 was \$23,828, while that of men was \$35,196.

In 1991, over forty per cent (42.4%) of the female population, aged 15 and over living in Nova Scotia, had not completed high school, 11.5% had attained a high school diploma, and 9.7% had received a university degree. The comparable figures for males were 43.2%, 9.1% and 11.1%, respectively.

VISIBLE MINORITIES

Nova Scotia was home to approximately one per cent (1.2%) of Canada's visible minority population. The majority (51.4%) of Canada's visible minority population lived in Ontario.

With a population count of 30,725, visible minorities represented 3.4% of the total population of Nova Scotia in 1991, up from 2.8% in 1986.

In 1991, visible minorities living in Nova Scotia were younger than the general population: 28.0% of the visible minority population was under 15 years of age, while 6.7% was in the 65 and over age category. The comparable percentages for the general population were 20.7% and 12.0%, respectively.

At 15,350, visible minorities comprised 3.2% of the workforce population of Nova Scotia, compared with 2.7% in 1986.

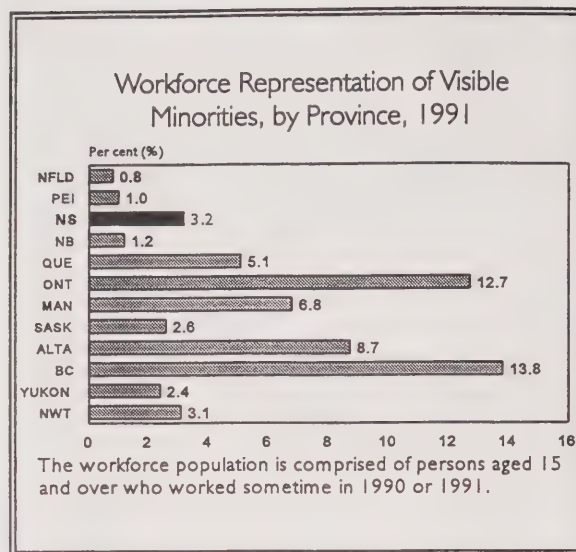
The highest concentrations of visible minorities were in the professional (15.9%), service worker (15.4%), and other manual worker (14.2%) occupational groups.

In the week prior to the 1991 Census, the labour force participation rate for visible minorities was 65.0%, compared with 63.3% for the total population of Nova Scotia.

In this same reference week, a higher percentage of this group was unemployed (14.3%) than the general population of Nova Scotia (12.7%).

At \$31,791, the average full-time employment income of visible minorities who worked the full-year of 1990 was higher than that of the general population (\$30,841).

Visible minorities had a higher percentage of university graduates (17.8%) than the total population 15 years and over of Nova Scotia (10.4%). In addition, 40.9% of visible minorities had not completed high school, while 7.8% had obtained a high school diploma. This compared with 42.8% of the total population of Nova Scotia not completing high school and 10.3% receiving a high school diploma.



ABORIGINAL PEOPLES

Approximately two per cent (2.2%) of the Aboriginal population of Canada lived in Nova Scotia in 1991.

At 22,165, Aboriginal peoples represented 2.5% of the total population of Nova Scotia, up from 1.6% in 1986. In comparison, Aboriginal peoples represented 61.7% of the Northwest Territories population, 23.4% of the Yukon population and 10.9% of the Manitoba population, in 1991.

The Aboriginal population of Nova Scotia, in 1991, was younger than the general population: 35.6% of Aboriginal peoples were under 15 years of age, compared with 20.7% of the general population. Only 2.2% of the Aboriginal population of Nova Scotia was over 65 years of age, while 12.0% of the total population was in this age group.

In 1991, 2.1% of the workforce population in Nova Scotia were Aboriginal peoples. This represented an increase of 0.8% from 1986.

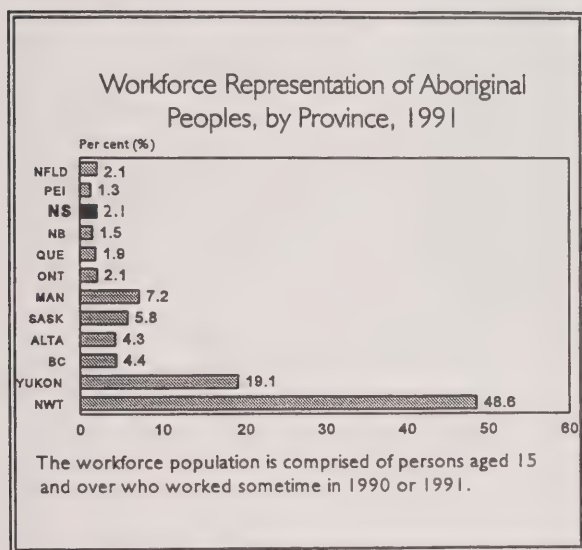
The Aboriginal workforce population was concentrated in the other manual (17.7%), service (16.1%) and clerical worker (14.8%) occupational groups.

In the week prior to the 1991 Census, the labour force participation rate for Aboriginal peoples (62.7%) was almost the same as that of the total population of Nova Scotia (63.3%).

A higher percentage of this group was unemployed (18.9%) than the general population of Nova Scotia (12.7%) in this same reference week.

The average full-time employment income of Aboriginal peoples who worked the full-year of 1990 was \$27,737, while that of the total population of Nova Scotia was \$30,841.

Almost half (45.3%) of Aboriginal peoples had not completed high school, 8.9% had attained a high school diploma, and 6.3% had a university degree.



PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES

Less than five per cent (4.9%) of the total Canadian employment equity population of persons with disabilities, aged 15 to 64, lived in Nova Scotia in 1991. The largest percentage of persons with disabilities was found in Ontario (39.4%).

With a population count of 62,385, persons with disabilities represented 10.4% of the total population living in Nova Scotia in 1991, up from 9.6% in 1986.

In 1991, 7.9% of persons with disabilities living in Nova Scotia were between the ages of 15 and 24, 40.3% were between 25 and 44, and 51.8% were in the 45 to 64 age group.

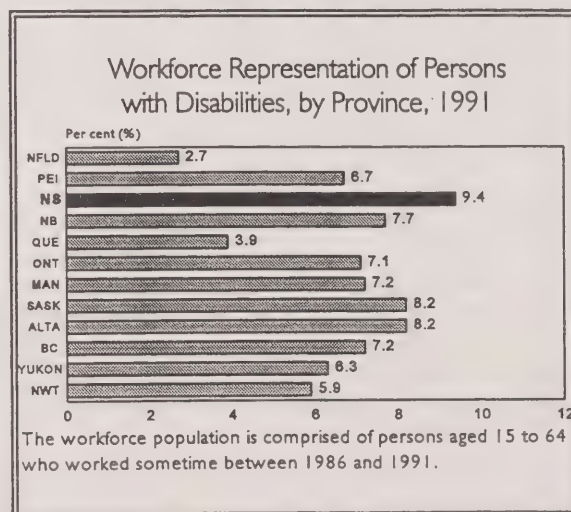
The persons with disabilities workforce population totalled 44,085 in 1991, representing 9.4% of the total workforce population of Nova Scotia aged 15 to 64, up from 7.2% in 1986.

The largest proportions of persons with disabilities in Nova Scotia were employed as other manual (26.4%), clerical (16.4%) and semi-skilled manual workers (15.1%).

In the week prior to the 1991 Census, the labour force participation rate for this group was 50.3%, while the unemployment rate was 19.0%.

The average full-time full-year employment income of persons with disabilities was \$26,885.

Persons with disabilities tended to have less formal education than the total population of Nova Scotia in the same age category. More than half (54.1%) of persons with disabilities aged 15 to 64 had not completed high school, 8.7% had obtained a high school diploma, and 6.2% had a university degree.



The Employment Equity Populations of Nova Scotia, by Age Group, 1991

Age Group	Total		Women		Visible Minorities		Aboriginal Peoples		Persons with Disabilities (15 to 64)	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
All age groups	890,955	100	452,930	100	30,725	100	22,165	100	62,385	100
Less than 15	184,280	20.7	90,245	19.9	8,610	28.0	7,885	35.6	N/A	
15 - 24	134,590	15.1	65,900	14.5	5,510	17.9	4,135	18.7	4,920	7.9
25 - 44	295,875	33.2	149,965	33.1	9,945	32.4	7,345	33.1	25,150	40.3
45 - 64	169,730	19.1	86,050	19.0	4,595	15.0	2,320	10.5	32,310	51.8
65 and over	106,480	12.0	60,770	13.4	2,070	6.7	485	2.2	N/A	

The Employment Equity Populations of Nova Scotia, 1991

	Total	Women	Visible Minorities	Aboriginal Peoples	Persons with Disabilities (15 to 64)
Total population	890,955	452,930	30,725	22,165	62,385
Representation of total population	100%	50.8%	3.4%	2.5%	10.4%
Workforce population	479,605	216,200	15,350	9,895	44,085
Representation of workforce population	100%	45.1%	3.2%	2.1%	9.4%
Participation rate	63.3%	54.6%	65.0%	62.7%	50.3%
Unemployment rate	12.7%	13.2%	14.3%	18.9%	19.0%
Highest level of schooling:					
Less than high school completion	42.8%	42.4%	40.9%	45.3%	54.1%
High school diploma	10.3%	11.5%	7.8%	8.9%	8.7%
Postsecondary	36.5%	36.4%	33.5%	39.5%	31.0%
University degree*	10.4%	9.7%	17.8%	6.3%	6.2%

The workforce population for women, visible minorities and Aboriginal peoples is comprised of persons aged 15 and over who worked sometime in 1990 or 1991. The workforce population for persons with disabilities is comprised of persons aged 15 to 64 who worked sometime between 1986 and 1991. The participation and unemployment rates are based on labour force activity in the week prior to the 1991 Census.

* For persons with disabilities, university certificates and diplomas are included in the university degree category. For women, visible minorities and Aboriginal peoples, university certificates and diplomas are included in the postsecondary category.

A PROFILE OF THE EMPLOYMENT EQUITY POPULATIONS OF QUEBEC

The following is a look at selected socio-economic characteristics of women, visible minorities, Aboriginal peoples and persons with disabilities living in Quebec. The data, drawn from the 1991 Census of Canada and the 1991 Health and Activity Limitation Survey, are based on definitions used for employment equity purposes. These definitions are discussed in *Women, Visible Minorities, Aboriginal Peoples and Persons with Disabilities... The 1991 Employment Equity Definitions*. For further information, please contact your nearest Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centre or the Employment Equity Data Program, Statistics Canada, Ottawa at (613) 951-0247.

WOMEN

The total population of Quebec in 1991 was 6,810,300, of which 50.9% was female.

In 1991, the largest percentage of the population of Quebec was in the age group 25 to 44: 34.3% of women and 35.1% of men were in this group. A greater proportion of women (11.9%) were in the 65 and over age category than were men (8.7%).

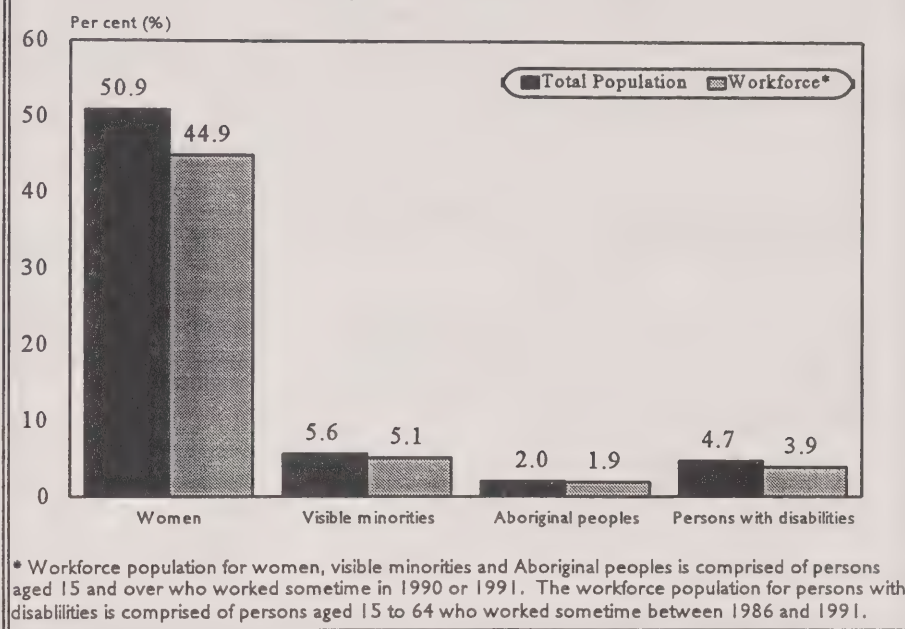
Women represented 44.9% of the workforce of Quebec in 1991 - an increase of 2.4% from 1986.

In 1991, the highest concentrations of women aged 15 and over were in the clerical worker (30.1%), professional (15.6%) and service worker (14.2%) occupational groups. The comparable percentages for men were 6.7%, 10.6% and 7.3%, respectively.

Women held more upper-level management positions in 1991 than in 1986. Less than one-quarter (21.4%) of upper-level managers were women in 1991, compared with 16.6% in 1986.

In the week prior to the 1991 Census, the labour force participation rate of women was 56.0%, while that of men was 74.7%. The comparable figures for the week prior to the 1986 Census were 51.3% and 75.1%, respectively.

Representation of Employment Equity Designated Groups in Quebec, 1991



In the same reference week, 12.1% of women were unemployed in Quebec, compared with 12.0% of men.

The average employment income of women working full-time for the full-year of 1990 was \$24,800, while that of men was \$36,079.

In 1991, forty per cent of the female population aged 15 and over living in Quebec had not completed high school, 18.5% had attained a high school diploma, and 8.7% had received a university degree. The comparable figures for males were 38.1%, 15.0% and 12.0%, respectively.

VISIBLE MINORITIES

Quebec was home to approximately fifteen per cent (15.1%) of Canada's visible minority population. The majority (51.4%) of Canada's visible minority population lived in Ontario.

With a population count of 381,910, visible minorities represented 5.6% of the total population of Quebec in 1991, up from 3.5% in 1986.

In 1991, visible minorities living in Quebec were younger than the general population: 26.6% of the visible minority population was under 15 years of age, while 5.3% was in the 65 and over age category. The comparable percentages for the general population were 20.2% and 10.4%, respectively.

At 189,740, visible minorities comprised 5.1% of the workforce population of Quebec, compared with 3.4% in 1986.

The highest concentrations of visible minorities were in the other manual worker (18.9%), professional (14.7%) and clerical worker (13.9%) occupational groups.

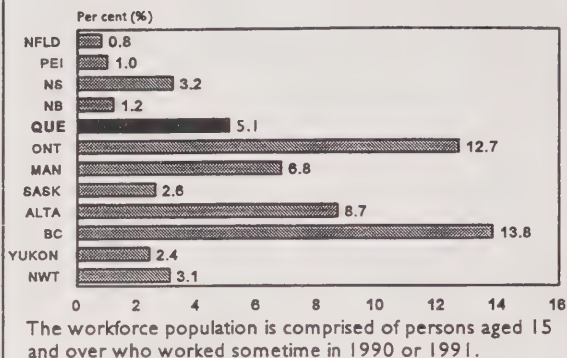
In the week prior to the 1991 Census, the labour force participation rate for visible minorities was 65.6%, compared with 65.1% for the total population of Quebec.

In this same reference week, a higher percentage of this group was unemployed (19.8%) than the general population of Quebec (12.1%).

At \$27,526, the average full-time employment income of visible minorities who worked the full year of 1990 was lower than that of the general population of Quebec (\$31,705).

Visible minorities had a higher percentage of university graduates (18.9%) than the total population 15 years and over of Quebec (10.3%). In addition, 32.4% of visible minorities had not completed high school, while 14.2% had obtained a high school diploma. This compared with 39.1% of the total population of Quebec not completing high school and 16.8% receiving a high school diploma.

Workforce Representation of Visible Minorities, by Province, 1991



ABORIGINAL PEOPLES

Nearly one in seven (13.7%) of the Aboriginal population of Canada lived in Quebec in 1991.

At 139,510, Aboriginal peoples represented 2.0% of the total population of Quebec, up from 1.3% in 1986. In comparison, Aboriginal peoples represented 61.7% of the Northwest Territories population, 23.4% of the Yukon population and 10.9% of the Manitoba population, in 1991.

The Aboriginal population of Quebec, in 1991, was younger than the general population: 29.7% of Aboriginal peoples were under 15 years of age, compared with 20.2% of the general population. Only 3.4% of the Aboriginal population of Quebec was over 65 years of age, while 10.4% of the total population was in this age group.

In 1991, 1.9% of the workforce population in Quebec were Aboriginal peoples. This represented an increase of 0.8% from 1986.

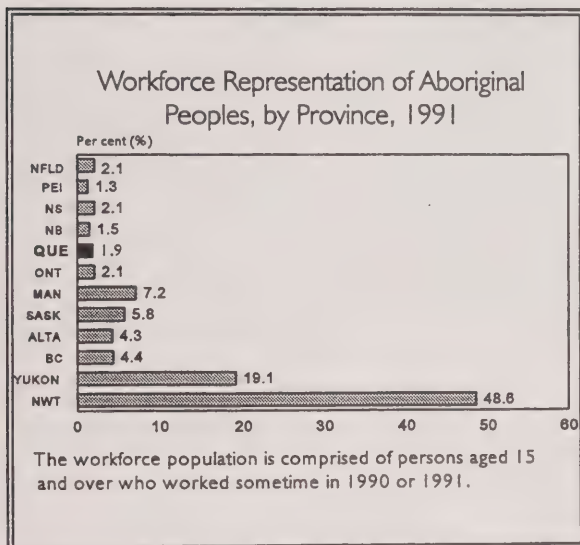
The Aboriginal workforce population was concentrated in the clerical worker (18.4%), other manual worker (14.6%) and service worker (11.5%) occupational groups.

In the week prior to the 1991 Census, the labour force participation rate for Aboriginal peoples (66.9%) was slightly higher than that of the total population of Quebec (65.1%).

A higher percentage of this group was unemployed (17.4%) than the general population of Quebec (12.1%) in this same reference week.

The average full-time employment income of Aboriginal peoples who worked the full-year of 1990 was \$28,564, while that of the total population of Quebec was \$31,705.

Over forty per cent (43.2%) of Aboriginal peoples had not completed high school, 13.5% had attained a high school diploma, and 7.1% had a university degree.



PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES

Almost twenty per cent (17.4%) of the total Canadian employment equity population of persons with disabilities, aged 15 to 64, lived in Quebec in 1991. The largest percentage of persons with disabilities was found in Ontario (39.4%).

With a population count of 224,040, persons with disabilities represented 4.7% of the total population living in Quebec in 1991, down from 6.5% in 1986.

In 1991, 10.9% of persons with disabilities living in Quebec were between the ages of 15 and 24, 44.2% were between 25 and 44, and 44.9% were in the 45 to 64 age group.

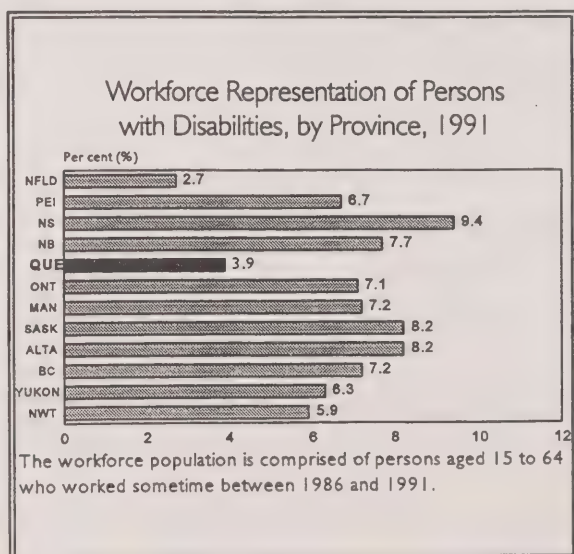
The persons with disabilities workforce population totalled 143,335 in 1991, representing 3.9% of the total workforce population of Quebec aged 15 to 64, down from 4.1% in 1986.

The largest proportions of persons with disabilities in Quebec were employed as other manual (18.3%), clerical (17.2%) and semi-skilled manual workers (13.5%).

In the week prior to the 1991 Census, the labour force participation rate for this group was 52.1%, while the unemployment rate was 23.2%.

The average full-time full-year employment income of persons with disabilities was \$28,320.

Persons with disabilities tended to have less formal education than the total population of Quebec in the same age category. Almost 5 out of 10 (48.5%) persons with disabilities aged 15 to 64 had not completed high school, 17.1% had obtained a high school diploma, and 5.6% had a university degree.



The Employment Equity Populations of Quebec, by Age Group, 1991

Age Group	Total		Women		Visible Minorities		Aboriginal Peoples		Persons with Disabilities (15 to 64)	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
All age groups	6,810,300	100	3,465,865	100	381,910	100	139,510	100	224,040	100
Less than 15	1,377,055	20.2	671,645	19.4	101,695	26.6	41,465	29.7	N/A	
15 - 24	926,920	13.6	455,375	13.1	62,315	16.3	24,240	17.4	24,530	10.9
25 - 44	2,362,505	34.7	1,189,280	34.3	139,660	36.6	51,590	37.0	98,960	44.2
45 - 64	1,437,555	21.1	735,875	21.2	57,905	15.2	17,540	12.6	100,555	44.9
65 and over	706,255	10.4	413,690	11.9	20,335	5.3	4,675	3.4	N/A	

The Employment Equity Populations of Quebec, 1991

	Total	Women	Visible Minorities	Aboriginal Peoples	Persons with Disabilities (15 to 64)
Total population	6,810,300	3,465,865	381,910	139,510	224,040
Representation of total population	100%	50.9%	5.6%	2.0%	4.7%
Workforce population	3,730,510	1,675,935	189,740	70,355	143,335
Representation of workforce population	100%	44.9%	5.1%	1.9%	3.9%
Participation rate	65.1%	56.0%	65.6%	66.9%	52.1%
Unemployment rate	12.1%	12.1%	19.8%	17.4%	23.2%
Highest level of schooling:					
Less than high school completion	39.1%	40.0%	32.4%	43.2%	48.5%
High school diploma	16.8%	18.5%	14.2%	13.5%	17.1%
Postsecondary	33.8%	32.8%	34.5%	36.2%	28.6%
University degree*	10.3%	8.7%	18.9%	7.1%	5.6%

The workforce population for women, visible minorities and Aboriginal peoples is comprised of persons aged 15 and over who worked sometime in 1990 or 1991. The workforce population for persons with disabilities is comprised of persons aged 15 to 64 who worked sometime between 1986 and 1991. The participation and unemployment rates are based on labour force activity in the week prior to the 1991 Census.

* For persons with disabilities, university certificates and diplomas are included in the university degree category. For women, visible minorities and Aboriginal peoples, university certificates and diplomas are included in the postsecondary category.

A PROFILE OF THE EMPLOYMENT EQUITY POPULATIONS OF ONTARIO

The following is a look at selected socio-economic characteristics of women, visible minorities, Aboriginal peoples and persons with disabilities living in Ontario. The data, drawn from the 1991 Census of Canada and the 1991 Health and Activity Limitation Survey, are based on definitions used for employment equity purposes. These definitions are discussed in *Women, Visible Minorities, Aboriginal Peoples and Persons with Disabilities... The 1991 Employment Equity Definitions*. For further information, please contact your nearest Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centre or the Employment Equity Data Program, Statistics Canada, Ottawa at (613) 951-0247.

WOMEN

The total population of Ontario in 1991 was 9,977,055, of which 50.8% was female.

In 1991, the largest percentage of Ontarians were in the age group 25 to 44: 34.1% of both men and women were in this group. A greater proportion of women (12.4%) were in the 65 and over age category than were men (9.6%).

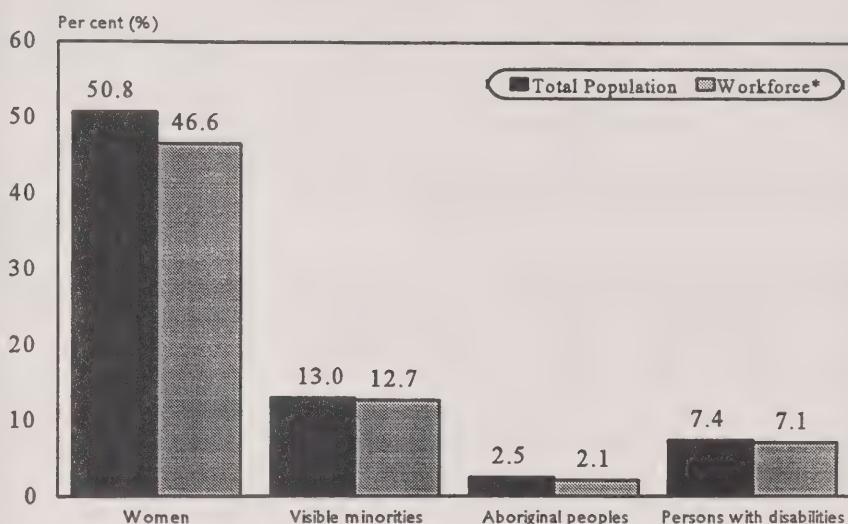
Women represented 46.6% of the workforce of Ontario in 1991 - an increase of 1.5% from 1986.

In 1991, the majority of women aged 15 and over were employed as clerical workers (28.9%), professionals (16.0%), and service workers (11.2%). The comparable percentages for men were 7.3%, 11.7% and 6.5%, respectively.

Women held more upper-level management positions in 1991 than in 1986. Slightly over one-quarter (27.9%) of upper-level managers were women in 1991, compared with 18.0% in 1986.

In the week prior to the 1991 Census, the labour force participation rate of women was 62.1%, while that of men was 77.4%. The comparable figures for the week prior to the 1986 Census were 59.3% and 79.3%, respectively.

Representation of Employment Equity Designated Groups in Ontario, 1991



* Workforce population for women, visible minorities, and Aboriginal peoples is comprised of persons aged 15 and over who worked sometime in 1990 or 1991. The workforce population for persons with disabilities is comprised of persons aged 15 to 64 who worked sometime between 1986 and 1991.

In the same reference week, 8.4% of women were unemployed in Ontario, compared with 8.6% of men.

The average employment income of women working full-time for the full-year of 1990 was \$27,862, while that of men was \$41,508.

In 1991, over one-third (36.9%) of the female population aged 15 and over living in Ontario had not completed high school, 17.2% had attained a high school diploma, and 11.4% had received a university degree. The comparable figures for males were 35.9%, 13.7% and 14.6%, respectively.

VISIBLE MINORITIES

Ontario was home to over half (51.4%) of Canada's visible minority population. This represented the highest proportion of any province.

With a population count of 1,297,605, visible minorities represented 13.0% of the total population of Ontario in 1991, up from 8.6% in 1986.

In 1991, visible minorities living in Ontario were younger than the general population: 24.7% of the visible minority population was under 15 years of age, while 5.0% were in the 65 and over age category. The comparable percentages for the general population were 20.6% and 11.0%, respectively.

At 750,790, visible minorities comprised 12.7% of the workforce population of Ontario, compared with 8.5% in 1986.

The highest concentrations of visible minorities were in the clerical worker (19.3%), other manual worker (15.1%) and professional (13.7%) occupational groups.

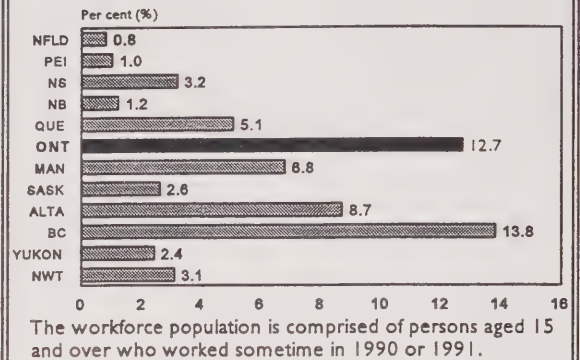
In the week prior to the 1991 Census, the labour force participation rate for visible minorities was 72.1%, compared with 69.6% for the total population of Ontario.

In this same reference week, a higher percentage of this group was unemployed (12.3%) than the general population of Ontario (8.5%).

At \$31,034, the average full-time employment income of visible minorities who worked the full-year of 1990 was lower than that of the general population (\$36,030).

Visible minorities had a higher percentage of university graduates (18.4%) than the total population of Ontario (13.0%) 15 years and over. In addition, 31.8% of visible minorities had not completed high school, while 14.4% had obtained a high school diploma. This compared with 36.4% of the general population of Ontario not completing high school and 15.5% receiving a high school diploma.

Workforce Representation of Visible Minorities, by Province, 1991



ABORIGINAL PEOPLES

Almost one-quarter (24.3%) of the Aboriginal population of Canada lived in Ontario in 1991.

At 246,895, Aboriginal peoples represented 2.5% of the total population of Ontario up from 1.9% in 1986. In comparison, Aboriginal peoples represented 61.7% of the Northwest Territories population, 23.4% of the Yukon population and 10.9% of Manitoba, in 1991.

The Aboriginal population of Ontario was younger than the general population. In 1991, 33.6% of Aboriginal peoples were under 15 years of age, compared with 20.6% of the general population. Only 2.7% of the Aboriginal population of Ontario was over 65 years of age, while this same age group was represented by 11.0% of the total population.

In 1991, 2.1% of the workforce population in Ontario were Aboriginal peoples. This represented an increase of 0.6% from 1986.

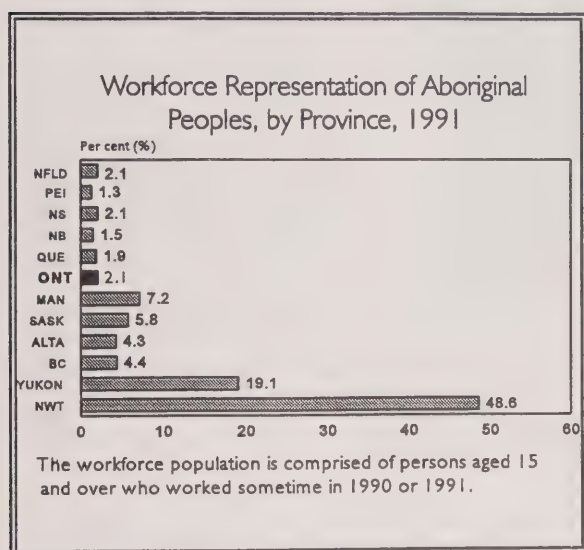
The Aboriginal workforce population was concentrated in the clerical worker (16.5%), other manual worker (16.1%) and service worker (12.4%) occupational groups.

In the week prior to the 1991 Census, the labour force participation rate for Aboriginal peoples (69.8%) was almost the same as that of the total population of Ontario (69.6%).

A higher percentage of this group was unemployed (14.1%) than was the general population of Ontario (8.5%) in this same reference week.

The average full-time employment income of Aboriginal peoples who worked the full-year of 1990 was \$31,020, while that of the total population of Ontario was \$36,030.

Almost half (45.0%) of Aboriginal peoples had not completed high school, 13.0% had attained a high school diploma, and 6.2% had a university degree.



PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES

The largest proportion, nearly forty per cent (39.4%) of the total Canadian employment equity population of persons with disabilities, aged 15 to 64, lived in Ontario in 1991.

With a population count of 505,735, persons with disabilities represented 7.4% of the total population living in Ontario in 1991. This rate remained unchanged from 1986.

In 1991, 9.1% of persons with disabilities living in Ontario were between the ages of 15 and 24, 46.4% were between 25 and 44, and 44.5% were in the 45 to 64 age group.

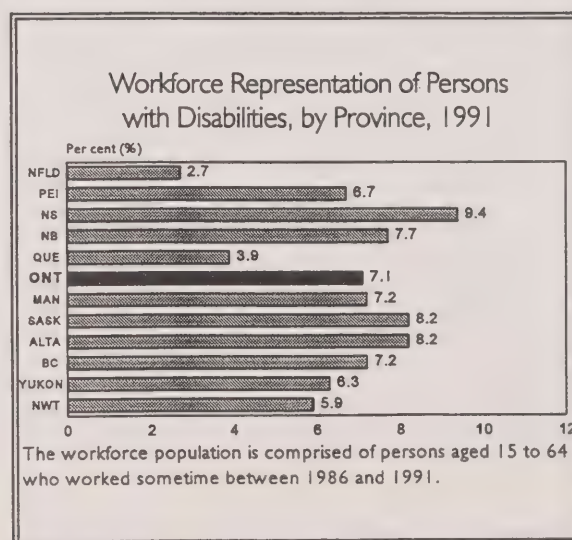
The persons with disabilities workforce population totalled 406,140 in 1991, representing 7.1% of the total workforce population of Ontario aged 15 to 64, up from 5.4% in 1986.

The largest proportions of persons with disabilities in Ontario were employed as clerical (16.6%), other manual (15.7%) and semi-skilled manual workers (10.2%).

In the week prior to the 1991 Census, the labour force participation rate for this group was 61.6%, while the unemployment rate was 15.0%.

The average full-time full-year employment income of persons with disabilities was \$31,175.

Persons with disabilities tended to have less formal education than the total population of Ontario in the same age category. More than 2 out of 5 (42.3%) persons with disabilities aged 15 to 64 had not completed high school, 14.4% had obtained a high school diploma, and 7.4% had a university degree.



The Employment Equity Populations of Ontario, by Age Group, 1991

Age Group	Total		Women		Visible Minorities		Aboriginal Peoples		Persons with Disabilities (15 to 64)	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
All age groups	9,977,055	100	5,063,820	100	1,297,605	100	246,895	100	505,735	100
Less than 15	2,054,130	20.6	1,000,700	19.8	320,530	24.7	82,910	33.6	N/A	
15 - 24	1,420,585	14.2	699,855	13.8	214,730	16.5	46,260	18.7	46,035	9.1
25 - 44	3,399,285	34.1	1,724,515	34.1	494,360	38.1	83,785	33.9	234,445	46.4
45 - 64	2,004,520	20.1	1,010,760	20.0	203,565	15.7	27,190	11.0	225,255	44.5
65 and over	1,098,535	11.0	627,985	12.4	64,425	5.0	6,755	2.7	N/A	

The Employment Equity Populations of Ontario, 1991

	Total	Women	Visible Minorities	Aboriginal Peoples	Persons with Disabilities (15 to 64)
Total population	9,977,055	5,063,820	1,297,605	246,895	505,735
Representation of total population	100%	50.8%	13.0%	2.5%	7.4%
Workforce population	5,906,670	2,751,120	750,790	125,345	406,140
Representation of workforce population	100%	46.6%	12.7%	2.1%	7.1%
Participation rate	69.6%	62.1%	72.1%	69.8%	61.6%
Unemployment rate	8.5%	8.4%	12.3%	14.1%	15.0%
Highest level of schooling:					
Less than high school completion	36.4%	36.9%	31.8%	45.0%	42.3%
High school diploma	15.5%	17.2%	14.4%	13.0%	14.4%
Postsecondary	35.1%	34.5%	35.4%	35.8%	35.9%
University degree*	13.0%	11.4%	18.4%	6.2%	7.4%

The workforce population for women, visible minorities and Aboriginal peoples is comprised of persons aged 15 and over who worked sometime in 1990 or 1991. The workforce population for persons with disabilities is comprised of persons aged 15 to 64 who worked sometime between 1986 and 1991. The participation and unemployment rates are based on labour force activity in the week prior to the 1991 Census.

* For persons with disabilities, university certificates and diplomas are included in the university degree category. For women, visible minorities and Aboriginal peoples, university certificates and diplomas are included in the postsecondary category.

A PROFILE OF THE EMPLOYMENT EQUITY POPULATIONS OF MANITOBA

The following is a look at selected socio-economic characteristics of women, visible minorities, Aboriginal peoples and persons with disabilities living in Manitoba. The data, drawn from the 1991 Census of Canada and the 1991 Health and Activity Limitation Survey, are based on definitions used for employment equity purposes. These definitions are discussed in *Women, Visible Minorities, Aboriginal Peoples and Persons with Disabilities... The 1991 Employment Equity Definitions*. For further information, please contact your nearest Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centre or the Employment Equity Data Program, Statistics Canada, Ottawa at (613) 951-0247.

WOMEN

The total population of Manitoba in 1991 was 1,079,395, of which 50.6% was female.

In 1991, the largest percentage of Manitobans were in the 25 to 44 age group: 31.6% of women and 32.3% of men were in this group. A greater proportion of women (14.3%) were in the 65 and over age category than were men (11.0%).

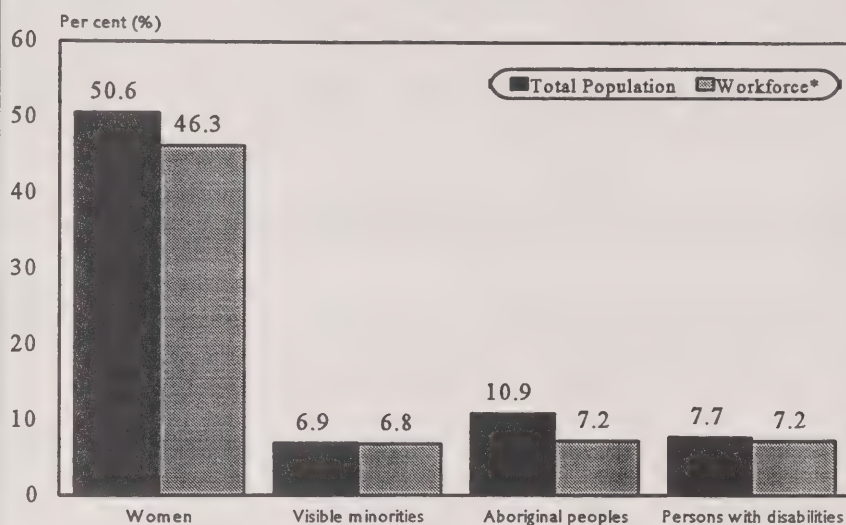
Women represented 46.3% of the workforce of Manitoba in 1991 - an increase of 1.7% from 1986.

In 1991, the highest concentrations of women aged 15 and over were in the clerical worker (27.2%), service worker (16.4%), and professional (15.0%) occupational groups. The comparable percentages for men were 6.1%, 7.2% and 9.9%, respectively.

Women held more upper-level management positions in 1991 than in 1986. Slightly over one-quarter (25.4%) of upper-level managers were women in 1991, compared with 18.0% in 1986.

In the week prior to the 1991 Census, the labour force participation rate of women was 59.9%, while that of men was 75.7%. The comparable figures for the week prior to the 1986 Census were 56.2% and 77.5%, respectively.

Representation of Employment Equity Designated Groups in Manitoba, 1991



* Workforce population for women, visible minorities and Aboriginal peoples is comprised of persons aged 15 and over who worked sometime in 1990 or 1991. The workforce population for persons with disabilities is comprised of persons aged 15 to 64 who worked sometime between 1986 and 1991.

In the same reference week, 7.8% of women were unemployed in Manitoba, compared with 8.4% of men.

The average employment income of women working full-time for the full-year of 1990 was \$23,402, while that of men was \$33,509.

In 1991, over forty per cent (44.5%) of the female population, aged 15 and over living in Manitoba, had not completed high school, 12.8% had attained a high school diploma, and 9.3% had received a university degree. The comparable figures for males were 45.3%, 10.5% and 11.1%, respectively.

VISIBLE MINORITIES

Manitoba was home to few (2.9%) visible minorities in 1991. The majority (51.4%) of Canada's visible minority population lived in Ontario.

With a population count of 74,330, visible minorities represented 6.9% of the total population of Manitoba in 1991, up from 5.2% in 1986.

In 1991, visible minorities living in Manitoba were younger than the general population: 28.4% of the visible minority population was under 15 years of age, while 5.1% was in the 65 and over age category. The comparable percentages for the general population were 22.2% and 12.7%, respectively.

At 42,035, visible minorities comprised 6.8% of the workforce population of Manitoba, compared with 5.3% in 1986.

The highest concentrations of visible minorities were in the other manual (24.0%), service (16.2%) and clerical worker (12.3%) occupational groups.

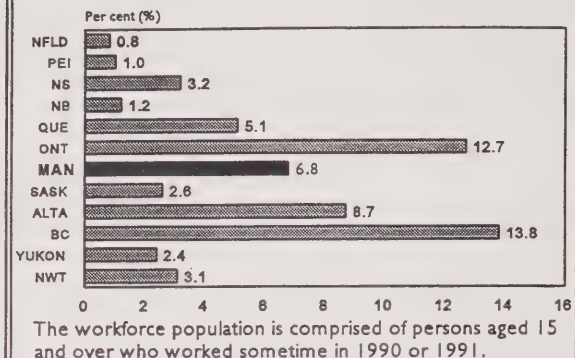
In the week prior to the 1991 Census, the labour force participation rate for visible minorities was 73.2%, compared with 67.6% for the total population of Manitoba.

In this same reference week, a higher percentage of this group was unemployed (11.2%) than the general population of Manitoba (8.1%).

At \$24,764, the average full-time employment income of visible minorities who worked the full-year of 1990 was lower than that of the general population of Manitoba (\$29,607).

Visible minorities had a higher percentage of university graduates (16.9%) than the total population 15 years and over of Manitoba (10.2%). In addition, 35.9% of visible minorities had not completed high school, while 13.0% had obtained a high school diploma. This compared with 44.9% of the total population of Manitoba not completing high school and 11.7% receiving a high school diploma.

Workforce Representation of Visible Minorities, by Province, 1991



ABORIGINAL PEOPLES

More than ten per cent (11.6%) of the Aboriginal population of Canada lived in Manitoba in 1991.

At 117,455, Manitoba had the third largest representation of Aboriginal peoples in Canada. Aboriginal peoples represented 10.9% of the total population of Manitoba, up from 8.1% in 1986. In comparison, Aboriginal peoples represented 61.7% of the Northwest Territories population and 23.4% of the Yukon population, in 1991.

The Aboriginal population of Manitoba was younger than the general population: 38.2% of Aboriginal peoples were under 15 years of age, compared with 22.2% of the general population. Only 3.2% of the Aboriginal population of Manitoba was over 65 years of age, while 12.7% of the total population was in this age group.

In 1991, 7.2% of the workforce population in Manitoba were Aboriginal peoples. This represented an increase of 2.0% from 1986.

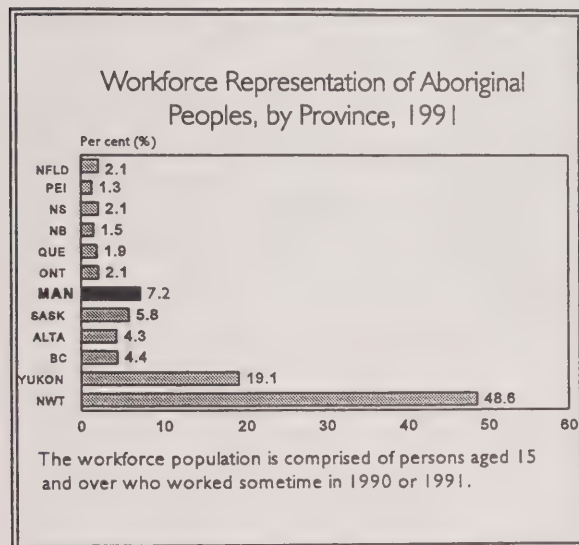
The Aboriginal workforce population was concentrated in the other manual (21.2%), service (15.2%) and clerical worker (13.4%) occupational groups.

In the week prior to the 1991 Census, the labour force participation rate for Aboriginal peoples (54.9%) was lower than that of the total population of Manitoba (67.6%).

A higher percentage of this group was unemployed (23.0%) than the general population of Manitoba (8.1%) in this same reference week.

The average full-time employment income of Aboriginal peoples who worked the full-year of 1990 was \$25,043, while that of the total population of Manitoba was \$29,607.

In 1991, more than sixty per cent (64.1%) of Aboriginal peoples had not completed high school, 7.4% had attained a high school diploma, and 3.2% had a university degree.



PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES

Less than five per cent (4.2%) of the total Canadian employment equity population of persons with disabilities, aged 15 to 64, lived in Manitoba in 1991. The largest percentage of persons with disabilities was found in Ontario (39.4%).

With a population count of 54,465, persons with disabilities represented 7.7% of the total population living in Manitoba in 1991, down from 8.0% in 1986.

In 1991, 11.6% of persons with disabilities living in Manitoba were between the ages of 15 and 24, 38.7% were between 25 and 44, and 49.7% were in the 45 to 64 age group.

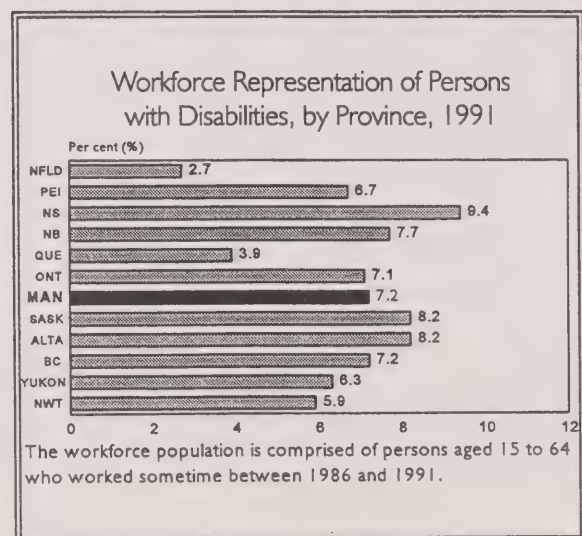
The persons with disabilities workforce population totalled 42,430 in 1991, representing 7.2% of the total workforce population of Manitoba aged 15 to 64, up from 6.6% in 1986.

The largest proportions of persons with disabilities in Manitoba were employed as other manual (18.2%), clerical (16.6%) and service workers (15.7%).

In the week prior to the 1991 Census, the labour force participation rate for this group was 61.9%, while the unemployment rate was 19.4%.

The average full-time full-year employment income of persons with disabilities was \$26,010.

Persons with disabilities tended to have less formal education than the total population of Manitoba in the same age category. More than 2 out of 5 (47.1%) persons with disabilities aged 15 to 64 had not completed high school, 8.2% had obtained a high school diploma, and 5.4% had a university degree.



The Employment Equity Populations of Manitoba, by Age Group, 1991

Age Group	Total		Women		Visible Minorities		Aboriginal Peoples		Persons with Disabilities (15 to 64)	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
All age groups	1,079,395	100	545,680	100	74,330	100	117,455	100	54,465	100
Less than 15	239,500	22.2	116,785	21.4	21,060	28.4	44,935	38.2	N/A	
15 - 24	158,725	14.7	77,760	14.3	12,360	16.6	23,445	20.0	6,300	11.6
25 - 44	344,915	32.0	172,500	31.6	26,145	35.2	33,930	28.9	21,085	38.7
45 - 64	199,375	18.5	100,415	18.4	10,970	14.8	11,430	9.7	27,085	49.7
65 and over	136,875	12.7	78,220	14.3	3,780	5.1	3,715	3.2	N/A	

The Employment Equity Populations of Manitoba, 1991

	Total	Women	Visible Minorities	Aboriginal Peoples	Persons with Disabilities (15 to 64)
Total population	1,079,395	545,680	74,330	117,455	54,465
Representation of total population	100%	50.6%	6.9%	10.9%	7.7%
Workforce population	615,335	284,695	42,035	44,305	42,430
Representation of workforce population	100%	46.3%	6.8%	7.2%	7.2%
Participation rate	67.6%	59.9%	73.2%	54.9%	61.9%
Unemployment rate	8.1%	7.8%	11.2%	23.0%	19.4%
Highest level of schooling:					
Less than high school completion	44.9%	44.5%	35.9%	64.1%	47.1%
High school diploma	11.7%	12.8%	13.0%	7.4%	8.2%
Postsecondary	33.2%	33.4%	34.2%	25.3%	39.3%
University degree*	10.2%	9.3%	16.9%	3.2%	5.4%

The workforce population for women, visible minorities and Aboriginal peoples is comprised of persons aged 15 and over who worked sometime in 1990 or 1991. The workforce population for persons with disabilities is comprised of persons aged 15 to 64 who worked sometime between 1986 and 1991. The participation and unemployment rates are based on labour force activity in the week prior to the 1991 Census.

* For persons with disabilities, university certificates and diplomas are included in the university degree category. For women, visible minorities and Aboriginal peoples, university certificates and diplomas are included in the postsecondary category.

A PROFILE OF THE EMPLOYMENT EQUITY POPULATIONS OF SASKATCHEWAN

The following is a look at selected socio-economic characteristics of women, visible minorities, Aboriginal peoples and persons with disabilities living in Saskatchewan. The data, drawn from the 1991 Census of Canada and the 1991 Health and Activity Limitation Survey, are based on definitions used for employment equity purposes. These definitions are discussed in *Women, Visible Minorities, Aboriginal Peoples and Persons with Disabilities... The 1991 Employment Equity Definitions*. For further information, please contact your nearest Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centre or the Employment Equity Data Program, Statistics Canada, Ottawa at (613) 951-0247.

WOMEN

The total population of Saskatchewan in 1991 was 976,035, of which 50.2% was female.

In 1991, the largest percentage of the population of Saskatchewan was in the 25 to 44 age group: 30.1% of women and 30.5% of men were in this group. A greater proportion of women (14.6%) were in the 65 and over age category than men (11.9%).

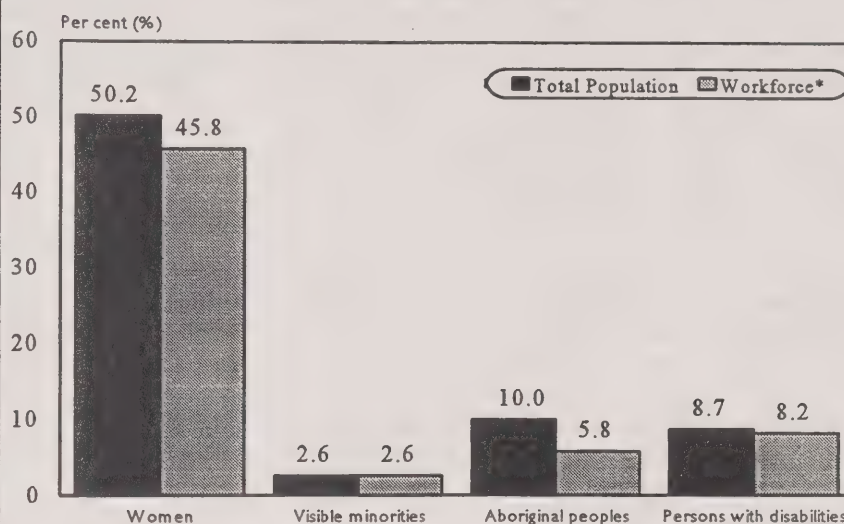
Women represented 45.8% of the workforce of Saskatchewan in 1991 - an increase of 2.6% from 1986.

In 1991, the highest concentrations of women aged 15 and over were in the clerical worker (24.0%), service worker (17.8%), and professional (13.9%) occupational groups. The comparable percentages for men were 4.1%, 5.6% and 8.3%, respectively.

Women held more upper-level management positions in 1991 than in 1986. Almost thirty per cent (29.3%) of upper-level managers were women in 1991, compared with 18.3% in 1986.

In the week prior to the 1991 Census, the labour force participation rate of women was 60.1%, while that of men was 77.2%. The comparable figures for the week prior to the 1986 Census were 55.0% and 78.7%, respectively.

Representation of Employment Equity Designated Groups in Saskatchewan, 1991



* Workforce population for women, visible minorities and Aboriginal peoples is comprised of persons aged 15 and over who worked sometime in 1990 or 1991. The workforce population for persons with disabilities is comprised of persons aged 15 to 64 who worked sometime between 1986 and 1991.

In the same reference week, 7.5% of women were unemployed in Saskatchewan, compared with 6.7% of men.

The average employment income of women working full-time for the full-year of 1990 was \$21,989, while that of men was \$31,385.

In 1991, over forty per cent (44.3%) of the female population, aged 15 and over living in Saskatchewan, had not completed high school, 11.4% had attained a high school diploma, and 7.8% had received a university degree. The comparable figures for males were 47.3%, 10.9% and 9.5%, respectively.

VISIBLE MINORITIES

Saskatchewan was home to very few (1.0%) visible minorities in 1991. The majority (51.4%) of Canada's visible minority population lived in Ontario.

With a population count of 25,710, visible minorities represented 2.6% of the total population of Saskatchewan in 1991, up from 2.3% in 1986.

In 1991, visible minorities living in Saskatchewan were younger than the general population: 28.7% of the visible minority population was under 15 years of age, while 5.0% was in the 65 and over age category. The comparable percentages for the general population were 24.3% and 13.2%, respectively.

At 14,440, visible minorities comprised 2.6% of the workforce population of Saskatchewan, compared with 2.3% in 1986.

The highest concentrations of visible minorities were in the service worker (24.3%), professional (18.5%) and other manual worker (11.4%) occupational groups.

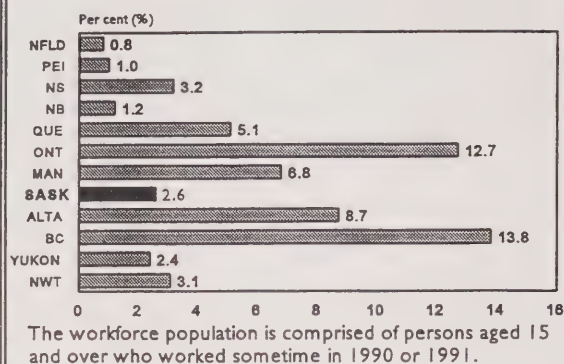
In the week prior to the 1991 Census, the labour force participation rate for visible minorities was 71.9%, compared with 68.5% for the total population of Saskatchewan.

In this same reference week, a higher percentage of this group was unemployed (9.6%) than the general population of Saskatchewan (7.1%).

At \$32,759, the average full-time employment income of visible minorities who worked the full-year of 1990 was higher than that of the general population of Saskatchewan (\$27,867).

Visible minorities had a higher percentage of university graduates (23.7%) than the total population 15 years and over of Saskatchewan (8.6%). In addition, 34.1% of visible minorities had not completed high school, while 9.6% had obtained a high school diploma. This compared with 45.7% of the total population of Saskatchewan not completing high school and 11.1% receiving a high school diploma.

Workforce Representation of Visible Minorities, by Province, 1991



ABORIGINAL PEOPLES

Almost ten per cent (9.6%) of the Aboriginal population of Canada lived in Saskatchewan in 1991.

At 97,670, Aboriginal peoples represented 10.0% of the total population of Saskatchewan, up from 7.8% in 1986. In comparison, Aboriginal peoples represented 61.7% of the Northwest Territories population, 23.4% of the Yukon population and 10.9% of the Manitoba population, in 1991.

The Aboriginal population of Saskatchewan, in 1991, was younger than the general population: 42.5% of Aboriginal peoples were under 15 years of age, compared with 24.3% of the general population. Only 3.1% of the Aboriginal population of Saskatchewan was over 65 years of age, while 13.2% of the total population was in this age group.

In 1991, 5.8% of the workforce population in Saskatchewan were Aboriginal peoples. This represented an increase of 1.4% from 1986.

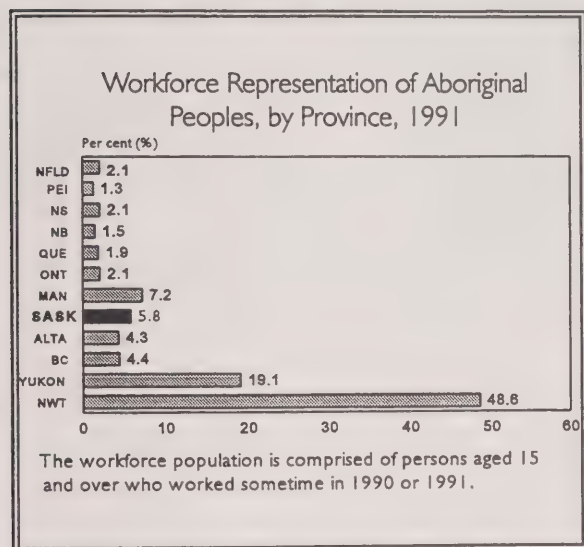
The Aboriginal workforce population was concentrated in the other manual (21.1%), service (15.6%) and clerical worker (10.4%) occupational groups.

In the week prior to the 1991 Census, the labour force participation rate for Aboriginal peoples (49.8%) was lower than that of the total population of Saskatchewan (68.5%).

A higher percentage of this group was unemployed (25.5%) than the general population of Saskatchewan (7.1%) in this same reference week.

The average full-time employment income of Aboriginal peoples who worked the full-year of 1990 was \$24,498, while that of the total population of Saskatchewan was \$27,867.

Approximately sixty per cent (60.6%) of Aboriginal peoples had not completed high school, 6.5% had attained a high school diploma, and 2.9% had a university degree.



PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES

Less than five per cent (4.1%) of the total Canadian employment equity population of persons with disabilities, aged 15 to 64, lived in Saskatchewan in 1991. The largest percentage of persons with disabilities was found in Ontario (39.4%).

With a population count of 52,880, persons with disabilities represented 8.7% of the total population living in Saskatchewan in 1991, up from 7.8% in 1986.

In 1991, 11.3% of persons with disabilities living in Saskatchewan were between the ages of 15 and 24, 40.5% were between 25 and 44, and 48.2% were in the 45 to 64 age group.

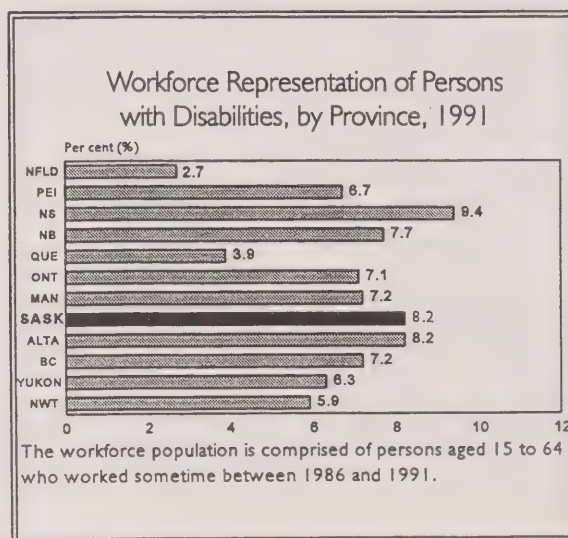
The persons with disabilities workforce population totalled 42,440 in 1991, representing 8.2% of the total workforce population of Saskatchewan aged 15 to 64, up from 6.2% in 1986.

The largest proportions of persons with disabilities in Saskatchewan were employed as clerical (16.2%), service (13.5%) and semi-skilled manual workers (12.1%).

In the week prior to the 1991 Census, the labour force participation rate for this group was 60.7%, while the unemployment rate was 13.8%.

The average full-time full-year employment income of persons with disabilities was \$24,810.

Persons with disabilities tended to have less formal education than the total population of Saskatchewan in the same age category. Half of the persons with disabilities aged 15 to 64 had not completed high school, 7.5% had obtained a high school diploma, and 10.4% had a university degree.



The Employment Equity Populations of Saskatchewan, by Age Group, 1991

Age Group	Total		Women		Visible Minorities		Aboriginal Peoples		Persons with Disabilities (15 to 64)	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
All age groups	976,035	100	490,450	100	25,710	100	97,670	100	52,880	100
Less than 15	237,360	24.3	115,690	23.6	7,370	28.7	41,530	42.5	N/A	
15 - 24	137,600	14.1	67,890	13.8	4,590	17.9	18,955	19.4	5,975	11.3
25 - 44	296,005	30.3	147,720	30.1	8,690	33.8	25,235	25.8	21,425	40.5
45 - 64	175,955	18.0	87,735	17.9	3,775	14.7	8,875	9.1	25,475	48.2
65 and over	129,115	13.2	71,415	14.6	1,290	5.0	3,075	3.1	N/A	

The Employment Equity Populations of Saskatchewan, 1991

	Total	Women	Visible Minorities	Aboriginal Peoples	Persons with Disabilities (15 to 64)
Total population	976,035	490,450	25,710	97,670	52,880
Representation of total population	100%	50.2%	2.6%	10.0%	8.7%
Workforce population	550,295	251,805	14,440	31,725	42,440
Representation of workforce population	100%	45.8%	2.6%	5.8%	8.2%
Participation rate	68.5%	60.1%	71.9%	49.8%	60.7%
Unemployment rate	7.1%	7.5%	9.6%	25.5%	13.8%
Highest level of schooling:					
Less than high school completion	45.7%	44.3%	34.1%	60.6%	50.0%
High school diploma	11.1%	11.4%	9.6%	6.5%	7.5%
Postsecondary	34.6%	36.5%	32.6%	30.0%	32.2%
University degree*	8.6%	7.8%	23.7%	2.9%	10.4%

The workforce population for women, visible minorities and Aboriginal peoples is comprised of persons aged 15 and over who worked sometime in 1990 or 1991. The workforce population for persons with disabilities is comprised of persons aged 15 to 64 who worked sometime between 1986 and 1991. The participation and unemployment rates are based on labour force activity in the week prior to the 1991 Census.

* For persons with disabilities, university certificates and diplomas are included in the university degree category. For women, visible minorities and Aboriginal peoples, university certificates and diplomas are included in the postsecondary category.

A PROFILE OF THE EMPLOYMENT EQUITY POPULATIONS OF ALBERTA

The following is a look at selected socio-economic characteristics of women, visible minorities, Aboriginal peoples and persons with disabilities living in Alberta. The data, drawn from the 1991 Census of Canada and the 1991 Health and Activity Limitation Survey, are based on definitions used for employment equity purposes. These definitions are discussed in *Women, Visible Minorities, Aboriginal Peoples and Persons with Disabilities... The 1991 Employment Equity Definitions*. For further information, please contact your nearest Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centre or the Employment Equity Data Program, Statistics Canada, Ottawa at (613) 951-0247.

WOMEN

The total population of Alberta in 1991 was 2,519,180, of which 49.7% was female.

In 1991, the largest percentage of Albertans were in the age group 25 to 44: 35.5% of women and 36.0% of men were in this group. A greater proportion of women (9.3%) were in the 65 and over age category than were men (7.4%).

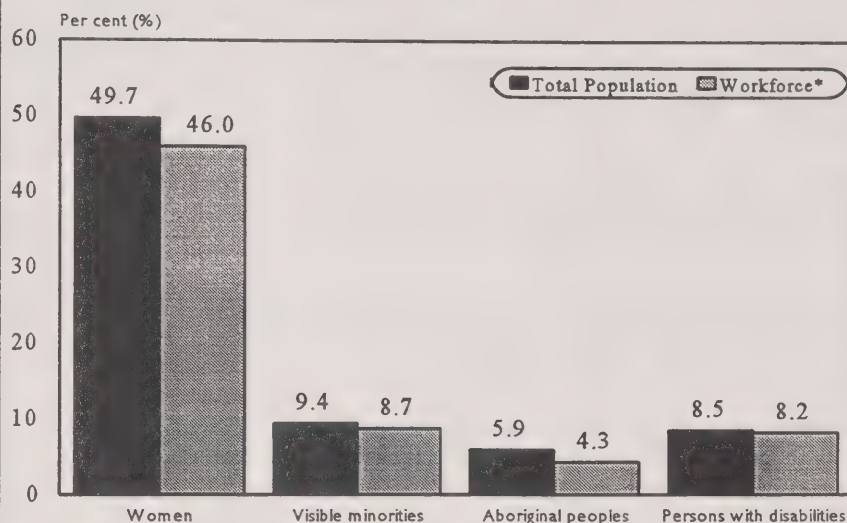
Women represented 46.0% of the workforce of Alberta in 1991 - an increase of 1.5% from 1986.

In 1991, the highest concentrations of women aged 15 and over were in the clerical worker (29.3%), service worker (15.0%), and professional (14.8%) occupational groups. The comparable percentages for men were 5.2%, 6.9% and 11.1%, respectively.

Women held more upper-level management positions in 1991 than in 1986. Over twenty per cent (21.2%) of upper-level managers were women in 1991, compared with 15.6% in 1986.

In the week prior to the 1991 Census, the labour force participation rate of women was 66.2%, while that of men was 81.8%. The comparable figures for the week prior to the 1986 Census were 62.5% and 82.7%, respectively.

Representation of Employment Equity Designated Groups in Alberta, 1991



* Workforce population for women, visible minorities and Aboriginal peoples is comprised of persons aged 15 and over who worked sometime in 1990 or 1991. The workforce population for persons with disabilities is comprised of persons aged 15 to 64 who worked sometime between 1986 and 1991.

In the same reference week, 8.2% of women were unemployed in Alberta, compared with 7.5% of men.

The average employment income of women working full-time for the full-year of 1990 was \$25,037, while that of men was \$38,389.

In 1991, over thirty-five per cent (36.1%) of the female population, aged 15 and over living in Alberta, had not completed high school, 14.6% had attained a high school diploma, and 10.6% had received a university degree. The comparable figures for males were 35.6%, 11.0% and 13.2%, respectively.

VISIBLE MINORITIES

Alberta was home to almost ten per cent (9.3%) of Canada's visible minority population in 1991. The majority (51.4%) of this same population lived in Ontario.

With a population count of 235,975, visible minorities represented 9.4% of the total population of Alberta in 1991, up from 7.1% in 1986.

In 1991, visible minorities living in Alberta were younger than the general population: 28.1% of the visible minority population was under 15 years of age, while 5.1% was in the 65 and over age category. The comparable percentages for the general population were 23.9% and 8.3%, respectively.

At 133,135, visible minorities comprised 8.7% of the workforce population of Alberta, compared with 6.5% in 1986.

The highest concentrations of visible minorities were in the service (19.1%), other manual (14.4%) and clerical worker (13.9%) occupational groups.

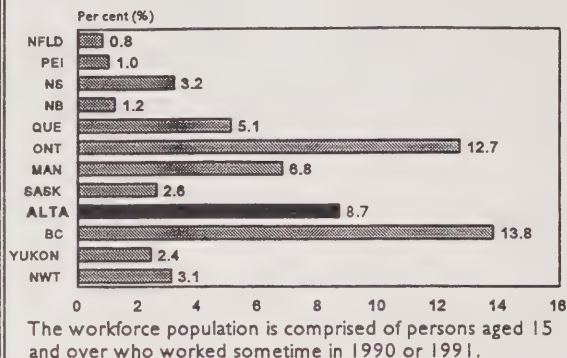
In the week prior to the 1991 Census, the labour force participation rate for visible minorities was 72.5%, compared with 74.0% for the total population of Alberta.

In this same reference week, a higher percentage of this group was unemployed (10.7%) than the general population of Alberta (7.8%).

At \$29,105, the average full-time employment income of visible minorities who worked the full-year of 1990 was lower than that of the general population of Alberta (\$33,325).

Visible minorities had a higher percentage of university graduates (18.0%) than the total population 15 years and over of Alberta (11.9%). In addition, 35.8% of visible minorities had not completed high school, while 11.4% had obtained a high school diploma. This compared with 35.9% of the total population of Alberta not completing high school and 12.8% receiving a high school diploma.

Workforce Representation of Visible Minorities, by Province, 1991



ABORIGINAL PEOPLES

Almost fifteen per cent (14.7%) of the Aboriginal population of Canada lived in Alberta in 1991.

At 149,855, Aboriginal peoples represented 5.9% of the total population of Alberta, up from 4.4% in 1986. In comparison, Aboriginal peoples represented 61.7% of the Northwest Territories population, 23.4% of the Yukon population and 10.9% of the Manitoba population, in 1991.

The Aboriginal population of Alberta, in 1991, was younger than the general population: 39.7% of Aboriginal peoples were under 15 years of age, compared with 23.9% of the general population. Only 2.3% of the Aboriginal population of Alberta was over 65 years of age, while 8.3% of the total population was in this age group.

In 1991, 4.3% of the workforce population in Alberta were Aboriginal peoples. This represented an increase of 1.2% from 1986.

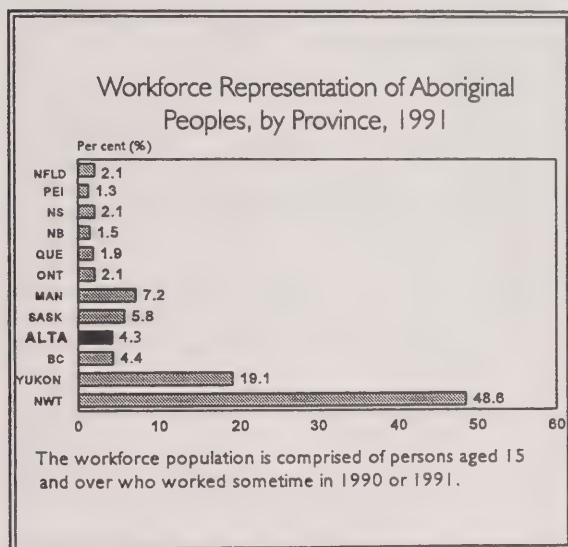
The Aboriginal workforce population was concentrated in the other manual (18.0%), service (15.6%) and clerical worker (15.0%) occupational groups.

In the week prior to the 1991 Census, the labour force participation rate for Aboriginal peoples (65.4%) was lower than that of the total population of Alberta (74.0%).

A higher percentage of this group was unemployed (19.7%) than the general population of Alberta (7.8%) in this same reference week.

The average full-time employment income of Aboriginal peoples who worked the full-year of 1990 was \$27,399, while that of the total population of Alberta was \$33,325.

Over half (52.3%) of Aboriginal peoples had not completed high school, 9.6% had attained a high school diploma, and 3.7% had a university degree.



PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES

More than ten per cent (11.2%) of the total Canadian employment equity population of persons with disabilities, aged 15 to 64, lived in Alberta in 1991. The largest percentage of persons with disabilities was found in Ontario (39.4%).

With a population count of 145,885, persons with disabilities represented 8.5% of the total population living in Alberta in 1991, down from 6.9% in 1986.

In 1991, 13.1% of persons with disabilities living in Alberta were between the ages of 15 and 24, 47.2% were between 25 and 44, and 39.7% were in the 45 to 64 age group.

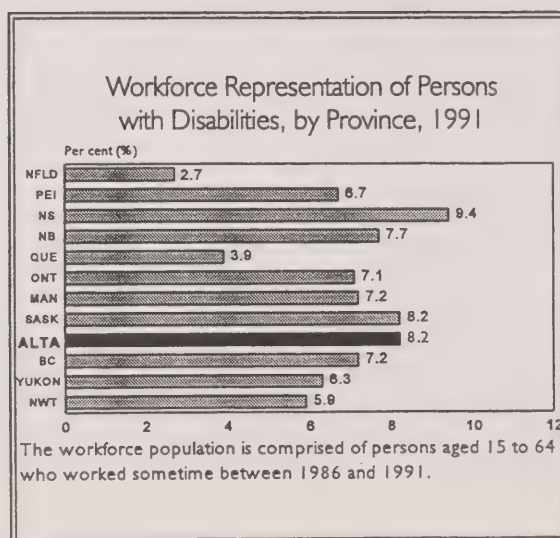
The persons with disabilities workforce population totalled 121,915 in 1991, representing 8.2% of the total workforce population of Alberta aged 15 to 64, up from 5.8% in 1986.

The largest proportions of persons with disabilities in Alberta were employed as clerical (16.3%), other manual (12.7%) and service workers (11.2%).

In the week prior to the 1991 Census, the labour force participation rate for this group was 68.0%, while the unemployment rate was 15.7%.

The average full-time full-year employment income of persons with disabilities was \$27,905.

Persons with disabilities tended to have less formal education than the total population of Alberta in the same age category. More than 2 out of 5 (43.7%) persons with disabilities aged 15 to 64 had not completed high school, 12.3% had obtained a high school diploma, and 7.6% had a university degree.



The Employment Equity Populations of Alberta, by Age Group, 1991

Age Group	Total		Women		Visible Minorities		Aboriginal Peoples		Persons with Disabilities (15 to 64)	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
All age groups	2,519,180	100	1,253,050	100	235,975	100	149,855	100	145,890	100
Less than 15	600,890	23.9	292,655	23.4	66,345	28.1	59,515	39.7	N/A	
15 - 24	371,085	14.7	183,290	14.6	36,875	15.6	28,770	19.2	19,050	13.1
25 - 44	900,945	35.8	445,210	35.5	87,350	37.0	45,300	30.2	68,860	47.2
45 - 64	436,310	17.3	215,015	17.2	33,410	14.2	12,830	8.6	57,975	39.7
65 and over	209,950	8.3	116,875	9.3	11,985	5.1	3,440	2.3	N/A	

The Employment Equity Populations of Alberta, 1991

	Total	Women	Visible Minorities	Aboriginal Peoples	Persons with Disabilities (15 to 64)
Total population	2,519,180	1,253,050	235,975	149,855	145,890
Representation of total population	100%	49.7%	9.4%	5.9%	8.5%
Workforce population	1,534,825	706,030	133,135	65,920	121,915
Representation of workforce population	100%	46.0%	8.7%	4.3%	8.2%
Participation rate	74.0%	66.2%	72.5%	65.4%	68.0%
Unemployment rate	7.8%	8.2%	10.7%	19.7%	15.7%
Highest level of schooling:					
Less than high school completion	35.9%	36.1%	35.8%	52.3%	43.7%
High school diploma	12.8%	14.6%	11.4%	9.6%	12.3%
Postsecondary	39.4%	38.7%	34.8%	34.4%	36.3%
University degree*	11.9%	10.6%	18.0%	3.7%	7.6%

The workforce population for women, visible minorities and Aboriginal peoples is comprised of persons aged 15 and over who worked sometime in 1990 or 1991. The workforce population for persons with disabilities is comprised of persons aged 15 to 64 who worked sometime between 1986 and 1991. The participation and unemployment rates are based on labour force activity in the week prior to the 1991 Census.

* For persons with disabilities, university certificates and diplomas are included in the university degree category. For women, visible minorities and Aboriginal peoples, university certificates and diplomas are included in the postsecondary category.

A PROFILE OF THE EMPLOYMENT EQUITY POPULATIONS OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

The following is a look at selected socio-economic characteristics of women, visible minorities, Aboriginal peoples and persons with disabilities living in British Columbia. The data, drawn from the 1991 Census of Canada and the 1991 Health and Activity Limitation Survey, are based on definitions used for employment equity purposes. These definitions are discussed in *Women, Visible Minorities, Aboriginal Peoples and Persons with Disabilities... The 1991 Employment Equity Definitions*. For further information, please contact your nearest Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centre or the Employment Equity Data Program, Statistics Canada, Ottawa at (613) 951-0247.

WOMEN

The total population of British Columbia in 1991 was 3,247,505, of which 50.3% was female.

In 1991, the largest percentage of British Columbians were in the age group 25 to 44: 33.9% of both men and women were in this group. A greater proportion of women (13.4%) were in the 65 and over age category than were men (10.8%).

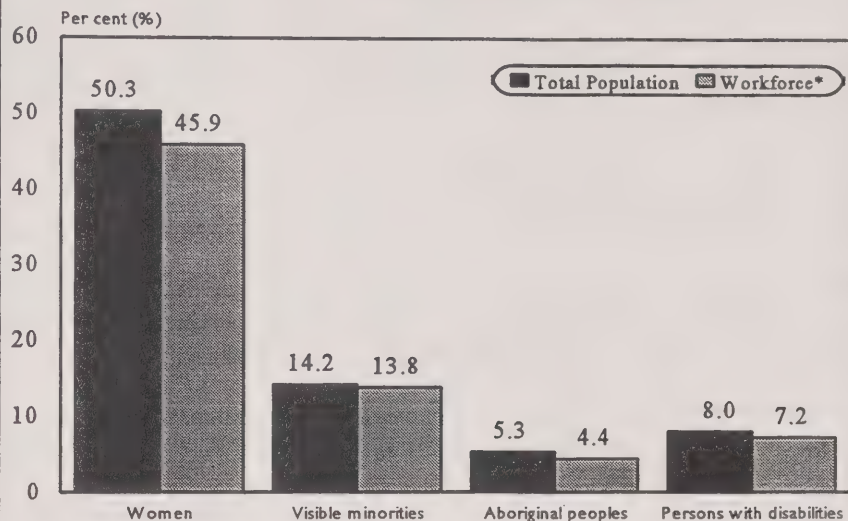
Women represented 45.9% of the workforce of British Columbia in 1991 - an increase of 1.8% from 1986.

In 1991, the highest concentrations of women aged 15 and over were in the clerical worker (29.3%), service worker (16.5%), and professional (14.2%) occupational groups. The comparable percentages for men were 5.5%, 7.7% and 10.2%, respectively.

Women held more upper-level management positions in 1991 than in 1986. Slightly less than one-quarter (23.4%) of upper-level managers were women in 1991, compared with 16.6% in 1986.

In the week prior to the 1991 Census, the labour force participation rate of women was 59.9%, while that of men was 75.6%. The comparable figures for the week prior to the 1986 Census were 55.5% and 76.2%, respectively.

Representation of Employment Equity Designated Groups in British Columbia, 1991



* Workforce population for women, visible minorities and Aboriginal peoples is comprised of persons aged 15 and over who worked sometime in 1990 or 1991. The workforce population for persons with disabilities is comprised of persons aged 15 to 64 who worked sometime between 1986 and 1991.

In the same reference week, 10.5% of women were unemployed in British Columbia, compared with 10.1% of men.

The average employment income of women working full-time for the full-year of 1990 was \$26,169, while that of men was \$40,199.

In 1991, over one-third (34.4%) of the female population, aged 15 and over living in British Columbia, had not completed high school, 15.6% had attained a high school diploma, and 9.7% had received a university degree. The comparable figures for males were 33.7%, 12.0% and 12.9%, respectively.

VISIBLE MINORITIES

British Columbia was home to less than twenty per cent (18.3%) of Canada's visible minority population in 1991. The majority (51.4%) of visible minorities lived in Ontario.

With a population count of 462,465, visible minorities represented 14.2% of the total population of British Columbia in 1991, up from 10.3% in 1986.

In 1991, visible minorities living in British Columbia were younger than the general population: 24.6% of the visible minority population was under 15 years of age, while 6.6% was in the 65 and over age category. The comparable percentages for the general population were 20.4% and 12.1%, respectively.

At 261,185, visible minorities comprised 13.8% of the workforce population of British Columbia, compared with 10.3% in 1986.

The highest concentrations of visible minorities were in the clerical (16.8%), other manual (16.3%) and service worker (15.9%) occupational groups.

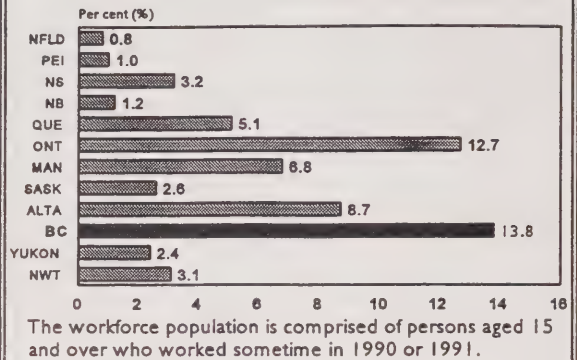
In the week prior to the 1991 Census, the labour force participation rate for visible minorities was 68.8%, compared with 67.6% for the total population of British Columbia.

In this same reference week, a higher percentage of this group was unemployed (12.1%) than the general population of British Columbia (10.3%).

At \$29,806, the average full-time employment income of visible minorities who worked the full-year of 1990 was lower than that of the general population of British Columbia (\$34,886).

Visible minorities had a higher percentage of university graduates (16.5%) than the total population 15 years and over of British Columbia (11.2%). In addition, 34.6% of visible minorities had not completed high school, while 13.3% had obtained a high school diploma. This compared with 34.1% of the total population of British Columbia not completing high school and 13.8% receiving a high school diploma.

Workforce Representation of Visible Minorities, by Province, 1991



ABORIGINAL PEOPLES

More than fifteen per cent (17.0%) of the Aboriginal population of Canada lived in British Columbia in 1991.

At 172,475, Aboriginal peoples represented 5.3% of the total population of British Columbia, up from 4.4% in 1986. In comparison, Aboriginal peoples represented 61.7% of the Northwest Territories population, 23.4% of the Yukon population and 10.9% of the Manitoba population, in 1991.

The Aboriginal population of British Columbia, in 1991, was younger than the general population: 35.1% of Aboriginal peoples were under 15 years of age, compared with 20.4% of the general population. Only 3.1% of the Aboriginal population of British Columbia was over 65 years of age, while 12.1% of the total population was in this age group.

In 1991, 4.4% of the workforce population in British Columbia were Aboriginal peoples. This represented an increase of 1.0% from 1986.

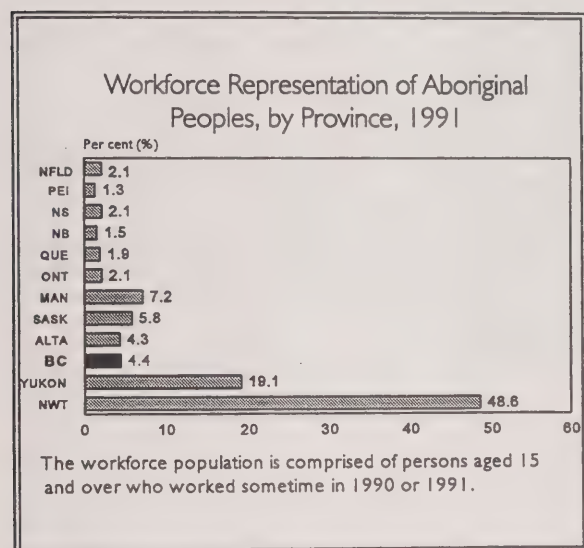
The Aboriginal workforce population was concentrated in the other manual (22.7%), service (15.2%) and clerical worker (13.2%) occupational groups.

In the week prior to the 1991 Census, the labour force participation rate for Aboriginal peoples (67.2%) was slightly less than that of the total population of British Columbia (67.6%).

A higher percentage of this group was unemployed (22.4%) than the general population of British Columbia (10.3%) in this same reference week.

The average full-time employment income of Aboriginal peoples who worked the full-year of 1990 was \$29,124, while that of the total population of British Columbia was \$34,886.

Almost half (48.3%) of Aboriginal peoples had not completed high school, 11.3% had attained a high school diploma, and 3.9% had a university degree.



PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES

Almost fifteen per cent (13.6%) of the total Canadian employment equity population of persons with disabilities, aged 15 to 64, lived in British Columbia in 1991. The largest percentage of persons with disabilities was found in Ontario (39.4%).

With a population count of 174,560, persons with disabilities represented 8.0% of the total population living in British Columbia in 1991, up from 7.8% in 1986.

In 1991, 10.8% of persons with disabilities living in British Columbia were between the ages of 15 and 24, 42.4% were between 25 and 44, and 46.8% were in the 45 to 64 age group.

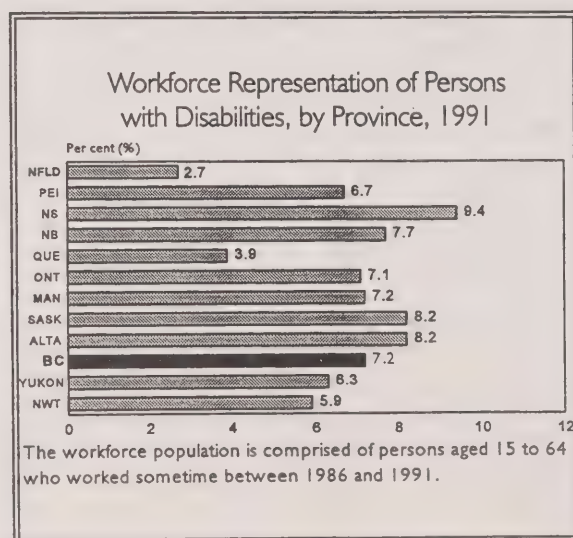
The persons with disabilities workforce population totalled 132,800 in 1991, representing 7.2% of the total workforce population of British Columbia aged 15 to 64, up from 6.6% in 1986.

The largest proportions of persons with disabilities in British Columbia were employed as other manual (18.2%), service (14.5%) and clerical workers (13.7%).

In the week prior to the 1991 Census, the labour force participation rate for this group was 64.9%, while the unemployment rate was 24.7%.

The average full-time full-year employment income of persons with disabilities was \$29,060.

Persons with disabilities tended to have less formal education than the total population of British Columbia in the same age category. More than 2 out of 5 (41.7%) persons with disabilities aged 15 to 64 had not completed high school, 10.1% had obtained a high school diploma, and 5.9% had a university degree.



The Employment Equity Populations of British Columbia, by Age Group, 1991

Age Group	Total		Women		Visible Minorities		Aboriginal Peoples		Persons with Disabilities (15 to 64)	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
All age groups	3,247,505	100	1,634,770	100	462,465	100	172,475	100	174,555	100
Less than 15	661,975	20.4	322,830	19.7	113,630	24.6	60,455	35.1	N/A	
15 - 24	436,325	13.4	214,040	13.1	77,315	16.7	31,135	18.1	18,925	10.8
25 - 44	1,100,755	33.9	554,520	33.9	162,545	35.1	56,720	32.9	74,005	42.4
45 - 64	654,410	20.2	323,835	19.8	78,340	16.9	18,825	10.9	81,625	46.8
65 and over	394,030	12.1	219,545	13.4	30,635	6.6	5,335	3.1	N/A	

The Employment Equity Populations of British Columbia, 1991

	Total	Women	Visible Minorities	Aboriginal Peoples	Persons with Disabilities (15 to 64)
Total population	3,247,505	1,634,770	462,465	172,475	174,555
Representation of total population	100%	50.3%	14.2%	5.3%	8.0%
Workforce population	1,889,390	867,440	261,185	83,085	132,800
Representation of workforce population	100%	45.9%	13.8%	4.4%	7.2%
Participation rate	67.6%	59.9%	68.8%	67.2%	64.9%
Unemployment rate	10.3%	10.5%	12.1%	22.4%	24.7%
Highest level of schooling:					
Less than high school completion	34.1%	34.4%	34.6%	48.3%	41.7%
High school diploma	13.8%	15.6%	13.3%	11.3%	10.1%
Postsecondary	40.9%	40.3%	35.6%	36.5%	42.3%
University degree*	11.2%	9.7%	16.5%	3.9%	5.9%

The workforce population for women, visible minorities and Aboriginal peoples is comprised of persons aged 15 and over who worked sometime in 1990 or 1991. The workforce population for persons with disabilities is comprised of persons aged 15 to 64 who worked sometime between 1986 and 1991. The participation and unemployment rates are based on labour force activity in the week prior to the 1991 Census.

* For persons with disabilities, university certificates and diplomas are included in the university degree category. For women, visible minorities and Aboriginal peoples, university certificates and diplomas are included in the postsecondary category.

A PROFILE OF THE EMPLOYMENT EQUITY POPULATIONS OF THE YUKON

The following is a look at selected socio-economic characteristics of women, visible minorities, Aboriginal peoples and persons with disabilities living in the Yukon. The data, drawn from the 1991 Census of Canada and the 1991 Health and Activity Limitation Survey, are based on definitions used for employment equity purposes. These definitions are discussed in Women, Visible Minorities, Aboriginal Peoples and Persons with Disabilities... The 1991 Employment Equity Definitions. For further information, please contact your nearest Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centre or the Employment Equity Data Program, Statistics Canada, Ottawa at (613) 951-0247.

WOMEN

The total population of the Yukon in 1991 was 27,660, of which 48.0% was female.

In 1991, the largest percentage of the population of the Yukon was in the 25 to 44 age group: 42.0% of women and 39.2% of men were in this group. A smaller proportion of women (3.5%) were in the 65 and over age category than were men (4.0%).

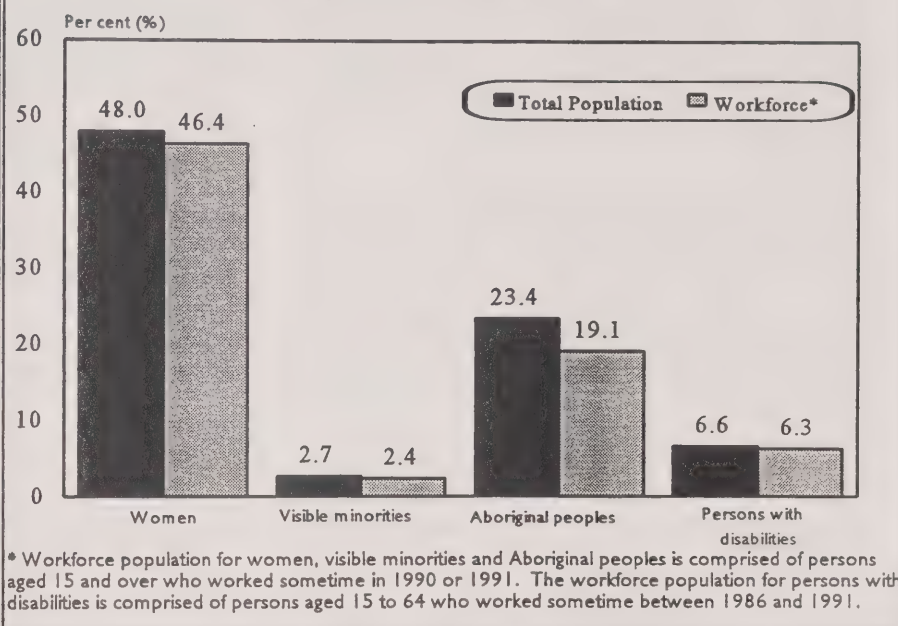
Women represented 46.4% of the workforce of the Yukon in 1991 - an increase of 1.7% from 1986.

In 1991, the highest concentrations of women aged 15 and over were in the clerical worker (28.8%), professional (15.9%), and service worker (15.2%) occupational groups. The comparable percentages for men were 4.7%, 8.7% and 6.4%, respectively.

Women held more upper-level management positions in 1991 than in 1986. Almost half (44.6%) of upper-level managers were women in 1991, compared with 19.6% in 1986.

In the week prior to the 1991 Census, the labour force participation rate of women was 77.4%, while that of men was 85.4%. The comparable figures for the week prior to the 1986 Census were 72.4% and 85.4%, respectively.

Representation of Employment Equity Designated Groups in the Yukon, 1991



In the same reference week, 9.9% of women were unemployed in the Yukon, compared with 12.9% of men.

The average employment income of women working full-time for the full-year of 1990 was \$31,805, while that of men was \$41,352.

In 1991, less than thirty per cent (27.0%) of the female population, aged 15 and over living in the Yukon, had not completed high school, 13.0% had attained a high school diploma, and 12.5% had received a university degree. The comparable figures for males were 28.0%, 9.1% and 12.5%, respectively.

VISIBLE MINORITIES

Yukon was home to the smallest proportion (0.03%) of visible minorities in 1991. The majority (51.4%) of Canada's visible minority population lived in Ontario.

With a population count of 760, visible minorities represented 2.7% of the total population of the Yukon in 1991, up from 2.5% in 1986.

In 1991, visible minorities living in the Yukon were younger than the general population: 33.6% of the visible minority population was under 15 years of age, while 2.6% was in the 65 and over age category. The comparable percentages for the general population were 24.6% and 3.7%, respectively.

At 450, visible minorities comprised 2.4% of the workforce population of the Yukon, compared with 2.2% in 1986.

The highest concentrations of visible minorities were in the professional (15.6%), clerical worker (14.4%) and service worker (13.3%) occupational groups.

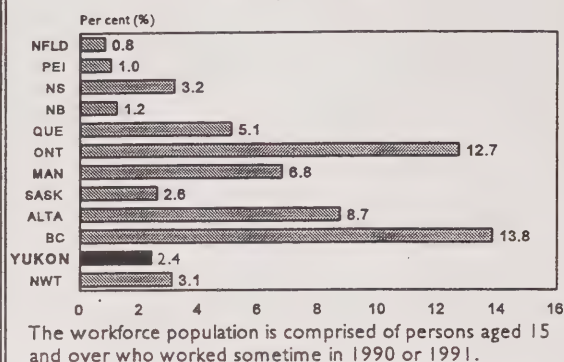
In the week prior to the 1991 Census, the labour force participation rate for visible minorities was 79.2%, compared with 81.6% for the total population of the Yukon.

In this same reference week, a lower percentage of this group was unemployed (5.0%) than the general population of the Yukon (11.6%).

At \$30,689, the average full-time employment income of visible minorities who worked the full-year of 1990 was lower than that of the general population of the Yukon (\$37,286).

Visible minorities had a higher percentage of university graduates (18.8%) than the total population 15 years and over of the Yukon (12.5%). In addition, 26.7% of visible minorities had not completed high school, while 9.9% had obtained a high school diploma. This compared with 27.5% of the total population of the Yukon not completing high school and 10.9% receiving a high school diploma.

Workforce Representation of Visible Minorities, by Province, 1991



ABORIGINAL PEOPLES

Less than one per cent (0.6%) of the Aboriginal population of Canada lived in the Yukon in 1991.

At 6,480, Aboriginal peoples represented 23.4% of the total population of the Yukon, up from 21.4% in 1986. In comparison, Aboriginal peoples represented 61.7% of the Northwest Territories population and 10.9% of the Manitoba population, in 1991.

The Aboriginal population of the Yukon, in 1991, was younger than the general population: 33.1% of Aboriginal peoples were under 15 years of age, compared with 24.6% of the general population. While 3.9% of the Aboriginal population of the Yukon was over 65 years of age, only 3.7% of the total population was in this age group.

In 1991, 19.1% of the workforce population in the Yukon were Aboriginal peoples. This represented an increase of 2.5% from 1986.

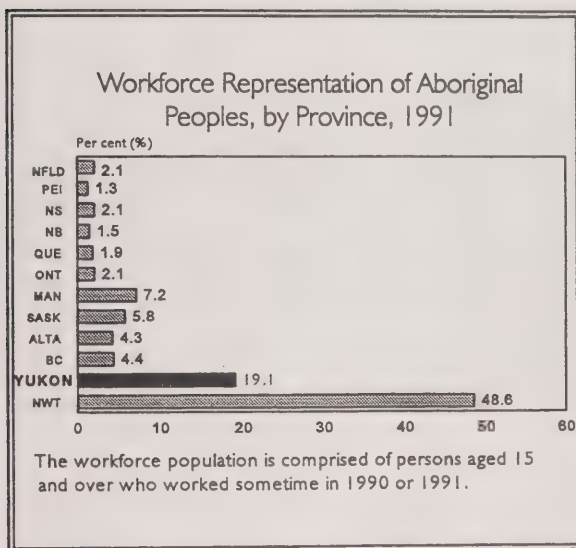
The Aboriginal workforce population was concentrated in the other manual (18.8%), service (14.3%) and clerical worker (13.6%) occupational groups.

In the week prior to the 1991 Census, the labour force participation rate for Aboriginal peoples (70.9%) was lower than that of the total population of the Yukon (81.6%).

A higher percentage of this group was unemployed (25.2%) than the general population of the Yukon (11.6%) in this same reference week.

The average full-time employment income of Aboriginal peoples who worked the full-year of 1990 was \$29,378, while that of the total population of the Yukon was \$37,286.

Almost half (46.7%) of Aboriginal peoples had not completed high school, 7.5% had attained a high school diploma, and 2.5% had a university degree.



PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES

A small number (0.1%) of the total Canadian employment equity population of persons with disabilities, aged 15 to 64, lived in the Yukon in 1991. The largest percentage of persons with disabilities was found in Ontario (39.4%).

With a population count of 1,305, persons with disabilities represented 6.6% of the total population living in the Yukon in 1991, up from 4.4% in 1986.

In 1991, 12.7% of persons with disabilities living in the Yukon were between the ages of 15 and 24, 45.8% were between 25 and 44, and 42.3% were in the 45 to 64 age group.

The persons with disabilities workforce population totalled 1,150 in 1991, representing 6.3% of the total workforce population of the Yukon aged 15 to 64, up from 3.0% in 1986.

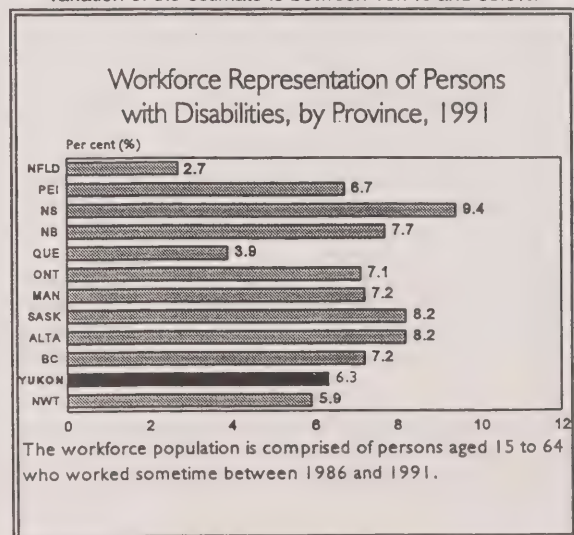
The largest proportions of persons with disabilities in the Yukon were employed as professionals (15.2%), other manual workers (14.3%) and semi-skilled workers (13.5%).

In the week prior to the 1991 Census, the labour force participation rate for this group was 75.9%, while the unemployment rate was 14.1%.

The average full-time full-year employment income of persons with disabilities was \$33,330.

Persons with disabilities tended to have less formal education than the total population of the Yukon in the same age category. More than thirty per cent (31.4%) of persons with disabilities aged 15 to 64 had not completed high school, 6.9% had obtained a high school diploma, and 10.0% had a university degree.

* Figure should be used with caution. The coefficient of variation of the estimate is between 16.7% and 33.3%.



The Employment Equity Populations of the Yukon, by Age Group, 1991

Age Group	Total		Women		Visible Minorities		Aboriginal Peoples		Persons with Disabilities (15 to 64)	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
All age groups	27,660	100	13,270	100	760	100	6,480	100	1,300	100
Less than 15	6,810	24.6	3,270	24.6	255	33.6	2,145	33.1	N/A	
15 - 24	3,910	14.1	1,960	14.8	125	16.4	1,185	18.3	165	12.7
25 - 44	11,220	40.6	5,580	42.0	265	34.9	2,100	32.4	595	45.8
45 - 64	4,680	16.9	1,990	15.0	85	11.2	780	12.0	550	42.3
65 and over	1,035	3.7	465	3.5	20	2.6	255	3.9	N/A	

The Employment Equity Populations of the Yukon, 1991

	Total	Women	Visible Minorities	Aboriginal Peoples	Persons with Disabilities (15 to 64)
Total population	27,660	13,270	760	6,480	1,305
Representation of total population	100%	48.0%	2.7%	23.4%	6.6%
Workforce population	18,500	8,590	450	3,540	1,150
Representation of workforce population	100%	46.4%	2.4%	19.1%	6.3%
Participation rate	81.6%	77.4%	79.2%	70.9%	75.9%
Unemployment rate	11.6%	9.9%	5.0%	25.2%	14.1%
Highest level of schooling:					
Less than high school completion	27.5%	27.0%	26.7%	46.7%	31.4%
High school diploma	10.9%	13.0%	9.9%	7.5%	6.9%*
Postsecondary	49.0%	47.5%	44.5%	43.3%	51.3%*
University degree**	12.5%	12.5%	18.8%	2.5%	10.0%

The workforce population for women, visible minorities and Aboriginal peoples is comprised of persons aged 15 and over who worked sometime in 1990 or 1991. The workforce population for persons with disabilities is comprised of persons aged 15 to 64 who worked sometime between 1986 and 1991. The participation and unemployment rates are based on labour force activity in the week prior to the 1991 Census.

* Figure should be used with caution. The coefficient of variation of the estimate is between 16.7% and 33.3%.

** For persons with disabilities, university certificates and diplomas are included in the university degree category. For women, visible minorities and Aboriginal peoples, university certificates and diplomas are included in the postsecondary category.

A PROFILE OF THE EMPLOYMENT EQUITY POPULATIONS OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

The following is a look at selected socio-economic characteristics of women, visible minorities, Aboriginal peoples and persons with disabilities living in the Northwest Territories. The data, drawn from the 1991 Census of Canada and the 1991 Health and Activity Limitation Survey, are based on definitions used for employment equity purposes. These definitions are discussed in *Women, Visible Minorities, Aboriginal Peoples and Persons with Disabilities... The 1991 Employment Equity Definitions*. For further information, please contact your nearest Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centre or the Employment Equity Data Program, Statistics Canada, Ottawa at (613) 951-0247.

WOMEN

The total population of the Northwest Territories in 1991 was 57,430, of which 47.9% was female.

In 1991, the largest percentage of the population of the Northwest Territories was in the 25 to 44 age group: 34.9% of women and 35.2% of men were in this group. A greater proportion of men (2.7%) were in the 65 and over age category than were women (2.5%).

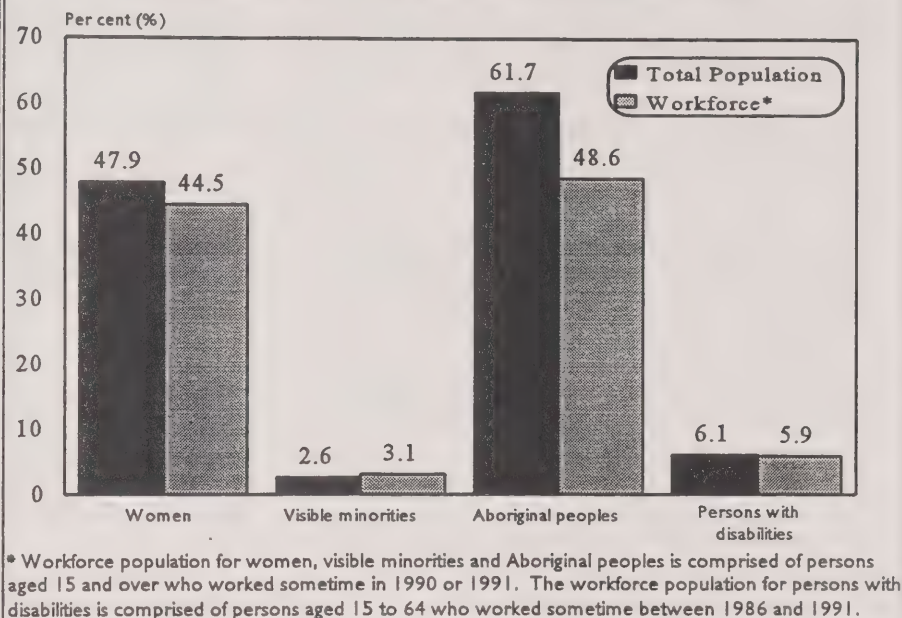
Women represented 44.5% of the workforce of the Northwest Territories in 1991 - an increase of 1.8% from 1986.

In 1991, the highest concentration of women aged 15 and over were in the clerical worker (29.6%), professional (19.6%), and service worker (14.4%) occupational groups. The comparable percentages for men were 6.0%, 9.7% and 7.2%, respectively.

Women held more upper-level management positions in 1991 than in 1986. Slightly over one-quarter (28.2%) of upper-level managers were women in 1991, compared with 24.2% in 1986.

In the week prior to the 1991 Census, the labour force participation rate of women was 67.3%, while that of men was 78.5%. The comparable figures for the week prior to the 1986 Census were 61.7% and 76.9%, respectively.

Representation of Employment Equity Designated Groups in the Northwest Territories, 1991



In the same reference week, 12.9% of women were unemployed in the Northwest Territories, compared with 13.6% of men.

The average employment income of women working full-time for the full-year of 1990 was \$35,070, while that of men was \$47,060.

In 1991, almost half (47.9%) of the female population, aged 15 and over living in the Northwest Territories, had not completed high school, 8.8% had attained a high school diploma, and 9.5% had received a university degree. The comparable figures for males were 44.2%, 6.5% and 9.6%, respectively.

VISIBLE MINORITIES

The Northwest Territories was home to very few (0.1%) visible minorities in 1991. The majority (51.4%) of Canada's visible minority population lived in Ontario.

With a population count of 1,470, visible minorities represented 2.6% of the total population of the Northwest Territories in 1991, up from 2.1% in 1986.

In 1991, 28.2% of the visible minority population was under 15 years of age, while 1.4% was in the 65 and over age category. The comparable percentages for the general population were 32.9% and 2.6%, respectively.

At 970, visible minorities comprised 3.1% of the workforce population of the Northwest Territories, compared with 2.5% in 1986.

The highest concentrations of visible minorities were in the professional (19.1%), service worker (16.0%), and clerical worker (14.9%) occupational groups.

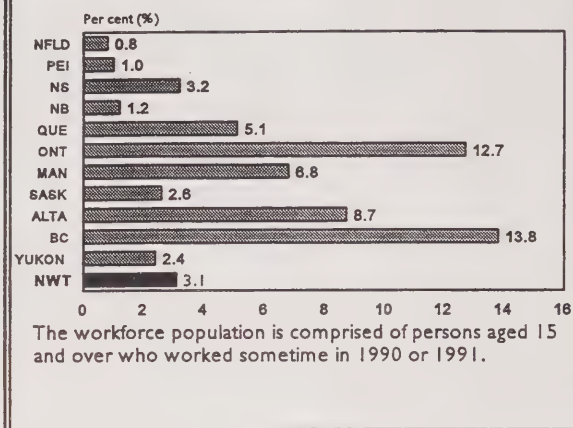
In the week prior to the 1991 Census, the labour force participation rate for visible minorities was 86.3%, compared with 73.2% for the total population of the Northwest Territories.

In this same reference week, a lower percentage of this group was unemployed (4.4%) than the general population of the Northwest Territories (13.3%).

At \$42,324, the average full-time employment income of visible minorities who worked the full-year of 1990 was the same as that of the general population of the Northwest Territories (\$42,268).

Visible minorities had a higher percentage of university graduates (29.7%) than the total population 15 years and over of the Northwest Territories (9.6%). In addition, 21.2% of visible minorities had not completed high school, while 10.4% had obtained a high school diploma. This compared with 45.9% of the total population of the Northwest Territories not completing high school and 7.6% receiving a high school diploma.

Workforce Representation of Visible Minorities, by Province, 1991



ABORIGINAL PEOPLES

Less than five per cent (3.5%) of the Aboriginal population of Canada lived in the Northwest Territories in 1991.

At 35,460, Aboriginal peoples represented 61.7% of the total population of the Northwest Territories, up from 58.7% in 1986. The Northwest Territories had the highest representation of Aboriginal peoples in 1991, followed by the Yukon (23.4%) and Manitoba (10.9%).

In 1991, almost forty per cent (39.7%) of Aboriginal peoples of the Northwest Territories were under 15 years of age, compared with 32.9% of the general population. Also, 3.4% of the Aboriginal population of the Northwest Territories was over 65 years of age, while 2.6% of the total population was in this age group.

In 1991, 48.6% of the workforce population in the Northwest Territories were Aboriginal peoples. This represented an increase of 3.9% from 1986.

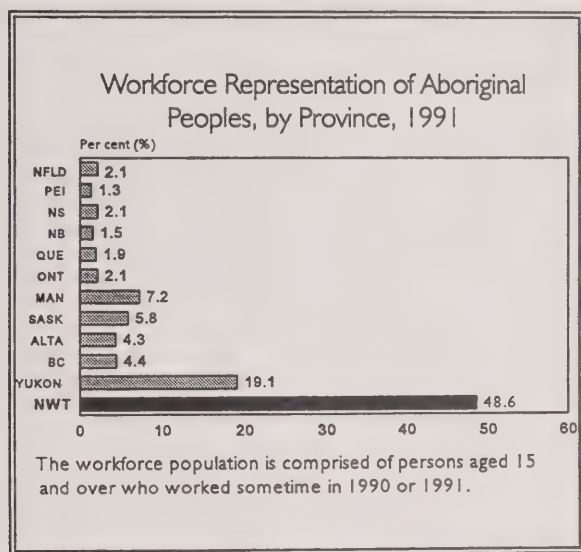
The Aboriginal workforce population was concentrated in the other manual (20.3%), clerical (16.9%) and semi-skilled manual worker (12.8%) occupational groups. ...

In the week prior to the 1991 Census, the labour force participation rate for Aboriginal peoples (60.1%) was lower than that of the total population of the Northwest Territories (73.2%).

A higher percentage of this group was unemployed (24.3%) than the general population of the Northwest Territories (13.3%) in this same reference week.

The average full-time employment income of Aboriginal peoples who worked the full-year of 1990 was \$32,429, while that of the total population of the Northwest Territories was \$42,268.

Two thirds (66.7%) of Aboriginal peoples had not completed high school, 3.9% had attained a high school diploma, and 1.0% had a university degree.



PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES

Less than one per cent (0.2%) of the total Canadian employment equity population of persons with disabilities, aged 15 to 64, lived in the Northwest Territories in 1991. The largest percentage of persons with disabilities was found in Ontario (39.4%).

With a population count of 2,255, persons with disabilities represented 6.1% of the total population living in the Northwest Territories in 1991, up from 4.3% in 1986.

In 1991, 15.7% of persons with disabilities living in the Northwest Territories were between the ages of 15 and 24, 48.8% were between 25 and 44, and 35.7% were in the 45 to 64 age group.

The persons with disabilities workforce population totalled 1,835 in 1991, representing 5.9% of the total workforce population of the Northwest Territories aged 15 to 64, up from 3.1% in 1986.

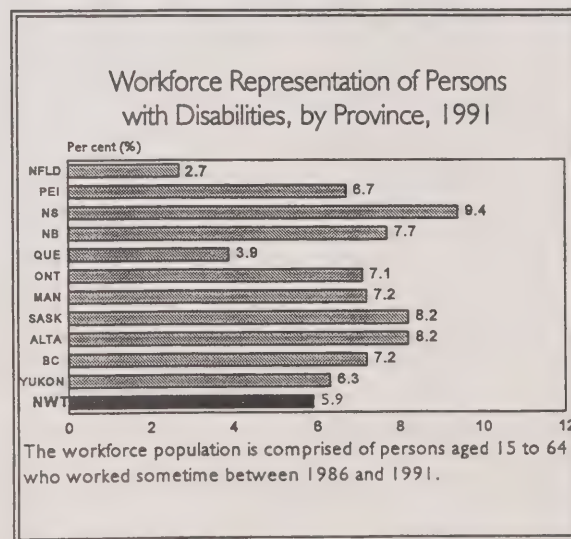
The largest proportions of persons with disabilities in the Northwest Territories were employed as other manual (19.9%), semi-skilled manual (12.0%) and clerical workers (11.7%).

In the week prior to the 1991 Census, the labour force participation rate for this group was 71.0%, while the unemployment rate was 27.2%.

The average full-time full-year employment income of persons with disabilities was \$37,400.

Persons with disabilities tended to have less formal education than the total population of the Northwest Territories in the same age category. More than half (55.2%) of persons with disabilities aged 15 to 64 had not completed high school, 3.3% had obtained a high school diploma, and 7.1% had a university degree.

* Figure should be used with caution. The coefficient of variation of the estimate is between 16.7% and 33.3%.



The Employment Equity Populations of the Northwest Territories, by Age Group, 1991

Age Group	Total		Women		Visible Minorities		Aboriginal Peoples		Persons with Disabilities (15 to 64)	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
All age groups	57,430	100	27,490	100	1,470	100	35,460	100	2,255	100
Less than 15	18,875	32.9	9,215	33.5	415	28.2	14,070	39.7	N/A	
15 - 24	10,090	17.6	4,935	18.0	205	13.9	7,170	20.2	355	15.7
25 - 44	20,145	35.1	9,600	34.9	615	41.8	9,285	26.2	1,100	48.8
45 - 64	6,820	11.9	3,065	11.1	215	14.6	3,730	10.2	805	35.7
65 and over	1,495	2.6	680	2.5	20	1.4	1,210	3.4	N/A	

The Employment Equity Populations of the Northwest Territories, 1991

	Total	Women	Visible Minorities	Aboriginal Peoples	Persons with Disabilities (15 to 64)
Total population	57,430	27,490	1,470	35,460	2,255
Representation of total population	100%	47.9%	2.6%	61.7%	6.1%
Workforce population	31,570	14,055	970	15,345	1,835
Representation of workforce population	100%	44.5%	3.1%	48.6%	5.9%
Participation rate	73.2%	67.3%	86.3%	60.1%	71.0%
Unemployment rate	13.3%	12.9%	4.4%	24.3%	27.2%
Highest level of schooling:					
Less than high school completion	45.9%	47.9%	21.2%	66.7%	55.2%
High school diploma	7.6%	8.8%	10.4%	3.9%	3.3%*
Postsecondary	36.9%	33.8%	38.7%	28.4%	33.7%
University degree**	9.6%	9.5%	29.7%	1.0%	7.1%

The workforce population for women, visible minorities and Aboriginal peoples is comprised of persons aged 15 and over who worked sometime in 1990 or 1991. The workforce population for persons with disabilities is comprised of persons aged 15 to 64 who worked sometime between 1986 and 1991. The participation and unemployment rates are based on labour force activity in the week prior to the 1991 Census.

* Figure should be used with caution. The coefficient of variation of the estimate is between 16.7% and 33.3%.

** For persons with disabilities, university certificates and diplomas are included in the university degree category. For women, visible minorities and Aboriginal peoples, university certificates and diplomas are included in the postsecondary category.

A LOOK AT THE 1991 EMPLOYMENT EQUITY POPULATIONS OF THE HALIFAX CMA

The following highlights provide a quick look at selected socio-economic characteristics of women, Aboriginal peoples, persons with disabilities and persons in a visible minority living in the census metropolitan area (CMA) of Halifax. The data were drawn from the 1991 Census of Canada and the 1991 Health and Activity Limitation Survey and are based on definitions determined for employment equity purposes. These definitions are discussed in Women, Visible Minorities, Aboriginal Peoples and Persons with Disabilities... The 1991 Employment Equity Definitions. For further information please contact your nearest Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centre or the Employment Equity Data Program, Statistics Canada, Ottawa at (613) 951-0247.

Women

Did you know that ...

The total population of Halifax in 1991 was 317,630 and that women comprised 51.3% of it.

Women represented 46.7% of the workforce in 1991 - an increase of almost 2% over 1986.

Almost one-third (32.1%) of women worked in clerical positions with a further 13.4% employed as service workers. The comparable percentages for men were 6.9% and 11.7%, respectively.

Women continued to lag behind men in filling upper level management positions although the gap narrowed. Under one-quarter (22.8%) of upper level managers were women in 1991 up from 16.9% in 1986.

In the week prior to the 1991 Census, the labour force participation rate of women was 63.2% while that of men was 79.3%. The comparable figures for the week prior to the 1986 Census were 55.9% and 77.5%, respectively.

In the same reference week, one in ten women (9.9%) were unemployed in Halifax compared to 8.7% of men.

Almost one-third (31.7%) of the female population aged 15 and over living in Halifax in 1991 had not completed high school while 15.8% had received a university degree. The comparable figures for men were 31.8% and 17.9%, respectively.

Visible Minorities

Did you also know that ...

Approximately one per cent (1.2%) of Canada's total visible minority population lived in Nova Scotia in 1991 and that two-thirds (66.0%) of the total Nova Scotian visible minority population lived in Halifax.

With a population count of 20,265, visible minorities represented 6.4% of the total population of Halifax in 1991 up from 5.1% in 1986.

At 10,685, visible minorities comprised 5.6% of the workforce population compared to 4.5% in 1986.

The highest concentrations of visible minorities were in the professional (16.7%), service worker (15.5%), and clerical worker (15.0%) groups.

In the week prior to the 1991 Census, the labour force participation rate for visible minorities was 68.4% compared to 71.0% for the total population of Halifax.

In this same reference week, a higher percentage of this group were unemployed (12.3%) than were Haligonians in general (9.2%).

Visible minorities living in Halifax in 1991 fell into the two extremes of educational attainment. They had a higher percentage of university graduates (20.5%) than the general population (16.8%) of Halifax 15 years and over. However, 36.4% of visible minorities had not completed high school compared to 31.7% for Haligonians in general.

Aboriginal Peoples

The data also show that ...

The Aboriginal population of Nova Scotia was 22,165 in 1991 and 30.7% of this population lived in Halifax.

At 6,800, Aboriginal peoples represented 2.1% of the total population of Halifax. Their representation in the workforce was 2.0%.

The Aboriginal workforce population was concentrated in the service worker (19.2%), clerical worker (18.9%), and professional (11.8%) occupational groups.

In the week prior to the 1991 Census, the labour force participation rate for Aboriginal peoples (77.6%) was higher than that of the total population of Halifax (71.0%).

A higher percentage of this group were unemployed (12.5%) than was the general population of Halifax (9.2%) in this same reference week.

Just over one-third (34.5%) of Aboriginal peoples had not completed high school while 11.2% had a university degree.

Persons with Disabilities

In addition, the data reveal that ...

The employment equity derived population of persons with disabilities aged 15 to 64 living in Halifax was 17,450 in 1991. This represented 7.7% of the population of Halifax in this same age group.

The workforce population totalled 13,450 representing 7.1% of the total workforce population of Halifax aged 15 to 64.

The largest proportion of persons with disabilities were employed as clerical workers (20.2%), professionals (15.7%) and other manual workers (15.2%).

In the week prior to the 1991 Census, the labour force participation rate for this group was 56.4% while the unemployment rate was 20.0%.

Persons with disabilities tended to have less formal education. Two out of five persons with disabilities aged 15 to 64 (41.2%) had not completed high school while 14.8% had a university degree.

The Employment Equity Populations of the Halifax CMA, 1991

	Total	Women	Visible Minorities	Aboriginal Peoples	Persons with Disabilities (15 to 64)
Total Population	317,630	162,835	20,265	6,800	17,450
Representation of Total Population	100%	51.3%	6.4%	2.1%	7.7%
Workforce Population	191,175	89,370	10,685	3,810	13,450
Representation of Workforce Population	100%	46.7%	5.6%	2.0%	7.1%
Participation rate	71.0%	63.2%	68.4%	77.6%	56.4%
Unemployment rate	9.2%	9.9%	12.3%	12.5%	20.0%
Less than high school completion	31.7%	31.7%	36.4%	34.5%	41.2%
University degree	16.8%	15.8%	20.5%	11.2%	14.8%

The workforce population for women, visible minorities and Aboriginal peoples is comprised of persons aged 15 and over who worked sometime in 1990 or 1991. The workforce population for persons with disabilities is comprised of persons aged 15 to 64 who worked sometime between 1986 and 1991.

The participation and unemployment rates are based on labour force activity in the week prior to the 1991 Census.

A LOOK AT THE 1991 EMPLOYMENT EQUITY POPULATIONS OF THE MONTREAL CMA

The following highlights provide a quick look at selected socio-economic characteristics of women, Aboriginal peoples, persons with disabilities and persons in a visible minority living in the census metropolitan area (CMA) of Montreal. The data were drawn from the 1991 Census of Canada and the 1991 Health and Activity Limitation Survey and are based on definitions determined for employment equity purposes. These definitions are discussed in Women, Visible Minorities, Aboriginal Peoples and Persons with Disabilities... The 1991 Employment Equity Definitions. For further information please contact your nearest Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centre or the Employment Equity Data Program, Statistics Canada, Ottawa at (613) 951-0247.

Women

Did you know that ...

The total population of Montreal in 1991 was 3,091,115 and that women comprised 51.4% of it.

Women represented 46.1% of the workforce in 1991 - an increase of almost 2% over 1986.

Almost one-third (31.6%) of women worked in clerical positions with a further 11.5% employed as service workers. The comparable percentages for men were 8.5% and 7.8%, respectively.

Women continued to lag behind men in filling upper level management positions although the gap narrowed. Under one-quarter (21.4%) of upper level managers were women in 1991 up from 16.6% in 1986.

In the week prior to the 1991 Census, the labour force participation rate of women was 58.2% while that of men was 75.9%. The comparable figures for the week prior to the 1986 Census were 54.1% and 76.6%, respectively.

In the same reference week, 11.8% of women were unemployed in Montreal compared to 11.6% of men.

Over one-third (36.7%) of the female population aged 15 and over living in Montreal in 1991 had not completed high school while 11.3% had received a university degree. The comparable figures for men were 33.4% and 15.5%, respectively.

Visible Minorities

Did you also know that ...

Approximately fifteen per cent (15.1%) of Canada's total visible minority population lived in Quebec in 1991 and that over ninety per cent (91.4%) of the total visible minority population of Quebec lived in Montreal.

With a population count of 348,910, visible minorities represented 11.3% of the total population of Montreal in 1991 up from 7.1% in 1986.

At 174,270, visible minorities comprised 9.9% of the workforce population compared to 6.5% in 1986.

The highest concentrations of visible minorities were in the other manual worker (19.7%), clerical worker (14.2%), and professional (14.0%) groups.

In the week prior to the 1991 Census, the labour force participation rate for visible minorities was 65.5% compared to 66.7% for the total population of Montreal.

In this same reference week, a higher percentage of this group were unemployed (20.2%) than were Montrealers in general (11.7%).

Visible minorities living in Montreal tended to have more formal education. They had a higher percentage of university graduates (18.5%) than the general population (13.3%) of Montreal 15 years and over. Also, 32.5% of visible minorities had not completed high school compared to 35.1% for Montrealers in general.

Aboriginal Peoples

The data also show that ...

The Aboriginal population of Quebec was 139,510 in 1991 and 32.4% of this population lived in Montreal.

At 45,230, Aboriginal peoples represented 1.5% of the total population of Montreal. Their representation in the workforce was also 1.5%.

The Aboriginal workforce population was concentrated in the clerical worker (21.5%), professional (11.7%), and other manual worker (10.9%) occupational groups.

In the week prior to the 1991 Census, the labour force participation rate for Aboriginal peoples (75.2%) was higher than that of the total population of Montreal (66.7%).

A higher percentage of this group were unemployed (14.3%) than was the general population of Montreal (11.7%) in this same reference week.

About thirty per cent (29.9%) of Aboriginal peoples had not completed high school while 12.0% had a university degree.

Persons with Disabilities

In addition, the data reveal that ...

The employment equity derived population of persons with disabilities aged 15 to 64 living in Montreal was 89,040 in 1991. This represented 4.1% of the population of Montreal in this same age group.

The workforce population totalled 61,185 representing 3.6% of the total workforce population of Montreal aged 15 to 64.

The largest proportion of persons with disabilities were employed as clerical workers (18.0%), other manual workers (15.2%), and service workers (10.1%).

In the week prior to the 1991 Census, the labour force participation rate for this group was 55.3% while the unemployment rate was 18.5%.

Persons with disabilities tended to have less formal education. Close to half (46.2%) of persons with disabilities aged 15 to 64 had not completed high school while 10.4% had a university degree.

The Employment Equity Populations of the Montreal CMA, 1991

	Total	Women	Visible Minorities	Aboriginal Peoples	Persons with Disabilities (15 to 64)
Total Population	3,091,115	1,590,240	348,910	45,230	89,040
Representation of Total Population	100%	51.4%	11.3%	1.5%	4.1%
Workforce Population	1,755,620	808,945	174,270	26,090	61,185
Representation of Workforce Population	100%	46.1%	9.9%	1.5%	3.6%
Participation rate	66.7%	58.2%	65.5%	75.2%	55.3%
Unemployment rate	11.7%	11.8%	20.2%	14.3%	18.5%
Less than high school completion	35.1%	36.7%	32.5%	29.9%	46.2%
University degree	13.3%	11.3%	18.5%	12.0%	10.4%

The workforce population for women, visible minorities and Aboriginal peoples is comprised of persons aged 15 and over who worked sometime in 1990 or 1991. The workforce population for persons with disabilities is comprised of persons aged 15 to 64 who worked sometime between 1986 and 1991.

The participation and unemployment rates are based on labour force activity in the week prior to the 1991 Census.

A LOOK AT THE 1991 EMPLOYMENT EQUITY POPULATIONS OF THE HAMILTON CMA

The following highlights provide a quick look at selected socio-economic characteristics of women, Aboriginal peoples, persons with disabilities and persons in a visible minority living in the census metropolitan area (CMA) of Hamilton. The data were drawn from the 1991 Census of Canada and the 1991 Health and Activity Limitation Survey and are based on definitions determined for employment equity purposes. These definitions are discussed in Women, Visible Minorities, Aboriginal Peoples and Persons with Disabilities... The 1991 Employment Equity Definitions. For further information please contact your nearest Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centre or the Employment Equity Data Program, Statistics Canada, Ottawa at (613) 951-0247.

Women

Did you know that ...

The total population of Hamilton in 1991 was 593,805 of which 51% were female.

Women represented 46.4% of the workforce in 1991 - an increase of 1.7% over 1986.

Almost thirty per cent (28.7%) of women worked in clerical positions with a further 11.1% employed as service workers. The comparable percentages for men were 6.7% and 5.7%, respectively.

Women continued to lag behind men in filling upper level management positions although the gap narrowed. Under one-quarter (23.2%) of upper level managers were women in 1991 up from 13.8% in 1986.

In the week prior to the 1991 Census, the labour force participation rate of women was 60.0% while that of men was 76.1%. The comparable figures for the week prior to the 1986 Census were 56.6% and 77.7%, respectively.

In the 1991 reference week, 8.2% of women were unemployed in Hamilton compared to 9.5% of men.

Almost forty per cent (38.1%) of the female population aged 15 and over living in Hamilton in 1991 had not completed high school while 9.6% had received a university degree. The comparable figures for men were 36.7% and 12.7%, respectively.

Visible Minorities

Did you also know that ...

Approximately half (51.4%) of Canada's total visible minority population lived in Ontario in 1991 and that 3.2 per cent of the total Ontarian visible minority population lived in Hamilton.

With a population count of 42,115, visible minorities represented 7.1% of the total population of Hamilton in 1991 up from 4.6% in 1986.

At 23,190, visible minorities comprised 6.7% of the workforce population compared to 4.4% in 1986.

The highest concentrations of visible minorities were in the other manual worker (17.4%), professional (15.8%) and clerical worker (13.1%) groups.

In the week prior to the 1991 Census, the labour force participation rate for visible minorities was 69.8% compared to 67.8% for the total population of Hamilton.

In this same reference week, a higher percentage of this group were unemployed (12.7%) than the general population of Hamilton (8.9%).

Visible minorities living in Hamilton in 1991 tended to have more formal education. They had a higher percentage of university graduates (18.3%) than the general population 15 years and over (11.1%) of Hamilton. Also, 33.7% of visible minorities had not completed high school compared to 37.4% for the total population of Hamilton.

Aboriginal Peoples

The data also show that ...

The Aboriginal population of Ontario was 246,895 in 1991 and 4.6% of this population lived in Hamilton.

At 11,245, Aboriginal peoples represented 1.9% of the total population of Hamilton. Their representation in the workforce was 1.7%.

The Aboriginal workforce population was concentrated in the clerical worker (18.0%), other manual worker (14.0%) and semi-skilled manual worker (12.1%) occupational groups.

In the week prior to the 1991 Census, the labour force participation rate for Aboriginal peoples (70.8%) was higher than that of the total population of Hamilton (67.8%).

A higher percentage of this group were unemployed (13.2%) than was the general population of Hamilton (8.9%) in this same reference week.

Just under half (45.4%) of Aboriginal peoples had not completed high school while 5.5% had a university degree.

Persons with Disabilities

In addition, the data reveal that ...

The employment equity derived population of persons with disabilities aged 15 to 64 living in Hamilton was 36,305 in 1991. This represented 9.0% of the population of Hamilton in this same age group.

The workforce population totalled 25,260 representing 7.5% of the total workforce population of Hamilton aged 15 to 64.

The largest proportion of persons with disabilities were employed as semi-skilled manual workers (20.8%), clerical workers (19.7%) and other manual workers (11.8%*).

In the week prior to the 1991 Census, the labour force participation rate for this group was 50.1% while the unemployment rate was 13.2%.

Persons with disabilities tended to have less formal education. Almost half of persons with disabilities aged 15 to 64 (49.5%) had not completed high school while 4.9%* had a university degree.

The Employment Equity Populations of the Hamilton CMA, 1991

	Total	Women	Visible Minorities	Aboriginal Peoples	Persons with Disabilities (15 to 64)
Total Population	593,805	302,590	42,115	11,245	36,305
Representation of Total Population	100%	51.0%	7.1%	1.9%	9.0%
Workforce Population	345,565	160,330	23,190	5,845	25,260
Representation of Workforce Population	100%	46.4%	6.7%	1.7%	7.5%
Participation rate	67.8%	60.0%	69.8%	70.8%	50.1%
Unemployment rate	8.9%	8.2%	12.7%	13.2%	13.2%
Less than high school completion	37.4%	38.1%	33.7%	45.4%	49.5%
University degree	11.1%	9.6%	18.3%	5.5%	4.9%*

The workforce population for women, visible minorities and Aboriginal peoples is comprised of persons aged 15 and over who worked sometime in 1990 or 1991. The workforce population for persons with disabilities is comprised of persons aged 15 to 64 who worked sometime between 1986 and 1991.

* Figure should be used with caution. The coefficient of variation of the estimate is between 16.7% and 33.3%.

A LOOK AT THE 1991 EMPLOYMENT EQUITY POPULATIONS OF THE KITCHENER CMA

The following highlights provide a quick look at selected socio-economic characteristics of women, Aboriginal peoples, persons with disabilities and persons in a visible minority living in the census metropolitan area (CMA) of Kitchener. The data were drawn from the 1991 Census of Canada and the 1991 Health and Activity Limitation Survey and are based on definitions determined for employment equity purposes. These definitions are discussed in Women, Visible Minorities, Aboriginal Peoples and Persons with Disabilities... The 1991 Employment Equity Definitions. For further information please contact your nearest Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centre or the Employment Equity Data Program, Statistics Canada, Ottawa at (613) 951-0247.

Women

Did you know that ...

The total population of Kitchener in 1991 was 353,115 of which 50.5% were female.

Women represented 46.5% of the workforce in 1991 - an increase of 1.1% over 1986.

Almost thirty per cent (27.8%) of women worked in clerical positions with a further 11.4% employed as service workers. The comparable percentages for men were 6.6% and 5.6%, respectively.

Women continued to lag behind men in filling upper level management positions although the gap narrowed. Less than one-quarter (21.3%) of upper level managers were women in 1991 up from 12.2% in 1986.

In the week prior to the 1991 Census, the labour force participation rate of women was 65.4% while that of men was 80.6%. The comparable figures for the week prior to the 1986 Census were 62.0% and 82.0%, respectively.

In the 1991 reference week, 8.9% of women were unemployed in Kitchener compared to 9.1% of men.

Almost forty per cent (39.1%) of the female population aged 15 and over living in Kitchener in 1991 had not completed high school while 10.3% had received a university degree. The comparable figures for men were 36.4% and 13.6%, respectively.

Visible Minorities

Did you also know that ...

Approximately half (51.4%) of Canada's total visible minority population lived in Ontario in 1991 and that 2.3% of the total Ontarian visible minority population lived in Kitchener.

With a population count of 29,705, visible minorities represented 8.4% of the total population of Kitchener in 1991 up from 5.5% in 1986.

At 16,150, visible minorities comprised 7.5% of the workforce population compared to 5.2% in 1986.

The highest concentrations of visible minorities were in the other manual worker (27.3%), professional (14.3%) and clerical worker (11.5%) groups.

In the week prior to the 1991 Census, the labour force participation rate for visible minorities was 71.1% compared to 72.8% for the total population of Kitchener.

In this same reference week, a higher percentage of this group were unemployed (15.3%) than the general population of Kitchener (9.0%).

Visible minorities living in Kitchener in 1991 tended to have more formal education. They had a higher percentage of university graduates (17.2%) than the general population 15 years and over (11.9%) of Kitchener. Also, 35.5% of visible minorities had not completed high school compared to 37.8% for the total population of Kitchener.

Aboriginal Peoples

The data also show that ...

The Aboriginal population of Ontario was 246,895 in 1991 and 2.4% of this population lived in Kitchener.

At 5,865, Aboriginal peoples represented 1.7% of the total population of Kitchener. Their representation in the workforce was 1.5%.

The Aboriginal workforce population was concentrated in the clerical worker (17.4%), other manual worker (15.0%) and service worker (11.0%) occupational groups.

In the week prior to the 1991 Census, the labour force participation rate for Aboriginal peoples (79.3%) was higher than that of the total population of Kitchener (72.8%).

A higher percentage of this group were unemployed (13.7%) than was the general population of Kitchener (9.0%) in this same reference week.

Close to forty per cent (37.4%) of Aboriginal peoples had not completed high school while 7.8% had a university degree.

Persons with Disabilities

In addition, the data reveal that ...

The employment equity derived population of persons with disabilities aged 15 to 64 living in Kitchener was 14,685 in 1991. This represented 6.1% of the population of Kitchener in this same age group.

The workforce population totalled 11,995 representing 5.7% of the total workforce population of Kitchener aged 15 to 64.

The largest proportion of persons with disabilities were employed as other manual workers (32.5%), clerical workers (13.9%*) and professionals (10.8%*).

In the week prior to the 1991 Census, the labour force participation rate for this group was 67.6% while the unemployment rate was 17.9%.

Persons with disabilities tended to have less formal education. Over half of persons with disabilities aged 15 to 64 (51.7%) had not completed high school while 6.7%* had a university degree.

The Employment Equity Populations of the Kitchener CMA, 1991

	Total	Women	Visible Minorities	Aboriginal Peoples	Persons with Disabilities (15 to 64)
Total Population	353,115	178,450	29,705	5,865	14,685
Representation of Total Population	100%	50.5%	8.4%	1.7%	6.1%
Workforce Population	214,740	99,835	16,150	3,270	11,995
Representation of Workforce Population	100%	46.5%	7.5%	1.5%	5.7%
Participation rate	72.8%	65.4%	71.1%	79.3	67.6%
Unemployment rate	9.0%	8.9%	15.3	13.7%	17.9%
Less than high school completion	37.8%	39.1%	35.5%	37.4%	51.7%
University degree	11.9%	10.3%	17.2%	7.8%	6.7%*

The workforce population for women, visible minorities and Aboriginal peoples is comprised of persons aged 15 and over who worked sometime in 1990 or 1991. The workforce population for persons with disabilities is comprised of persons aged 15 to 64 who worked sometime between 1986 and 1991.

* Figure should be used with caution. The coefficient of variation of the estimate is between 16.7% and 33.3%.

A LOOK AT THE 1991 EMPLOYMENT EQUITY POPULATIONS OF THE LONDON CMA

The following highlights provide a quick look at selected socio-economic characteristics of women, Aboriginal peoples, persons with disabilities and persons in a visible minority living in the census metropolitan area (CMA) of London. The data were drawn from the 1991 Census of Canada and the 1991 Health and Activity Limitation Survey and are based on definitions determined for employment equity purposes. These definitions are discussed in Women, Visible Minorities, Aboriginal Peoples and Persons with Disabilities... The 1991 Employment Equity Definitions. For further information please contact your nearest Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centre or the Employment Equity Data Program, Statistics Canada, Ottawa at (613) 951-0247.

Women

Did you know that ...

The total population of London in 1991 was 376,720 of which 51.6% were female.

Women represented 48.2% of the workforce in 1991 - an increase of almost 1.4% over 1986.

Just over one-quarter (27.5%) of women worked in clerical positions with a further 12.0% employed as service workers. The comparable percentages for men were 7.2% and 7.3%, respectively.

Women continued to lag behind men in filling upper level management positions although the gap narrowed. About one-quarter (25.9%) of upper level managers were women in 1991 up from 16.7% in 1986.

In the week prior to the 1991 Census, the labour force participation rate of women was 64.2% while that of men was 77.9%. The comparable figures for the week prior to the 1986 Census were 61.0% and 79.8%, respectively.

In the 1991 reference week, 7.7% of women were unemployed in London compared to 9.3% of men.

Approximately one-third (33.8%) of the female population aged 15 and over living in London in 1991 had not completed high school while 12.3% had received a university degree. The comparable figures for men were 33.2% and 14.9%, respectively.

Visible Minorities

Did you also know that ...

Approximately half (51.4%) of Canada's total visible minority population lived in Ontario in 1991 and that 2.0% of the total Ontarian visible minority population lived in London.

With a population count of 25,805, visible minorities represented 6.8% of the total population of London in 1991 up from 4.3% in 1986.

At 13,875, visible minorities comprised 6.1% of the workforce population compared to 3.9% in 1986.

The highest concentrations of visible minorities were in the other manual worker (19.0%), professional (16.8%), and service worker (13.4%) groups.

In the week prior to the 1991 Census, the labour force participation rate for visible minorities was 69.7% compared to 70.7% for the total population of London.

In this same reference week, a higher percentage of this group were unemployed (14.4%) than the general population of London (8.5%).

Visible minorities living in London in 1991 tended to have more formal education. They had a higher percentage of university graduates (19.8%) than the general population 15 years and over (13.6%) of London. However, 30.7% of visible minorities had not completed high school compared to 33.5% for the total population of London.

Aboriginal Peoples

The data also show that ...

The Aboriginal population of Ontario was 246,895 in 1991 and 3.2% of this population lived in London.

At 7,925, Aboriginal peoples represented 2.1% of the total population of London. Their representation in the workforce was 1.8%.

The Aboriginal workforce population was concentrated in the other manual worker (16.0%), clerical worker (15.7%), and service worker (14.8%) occupational groups.

In the week prior to the 1991 Census, the labour force participation rate for Aboriginal peoples (74.9%) was higher than that of the total population of London (70.7%).

A higher percentage of this group were unemployed (15.3%) than was the general population of London (8.5%) in this same reference week.

Almost forty per cent (37.7%) of Aboriginal peoples had not completed high school while 7.4% had a university degree.

Persons with Disabilities

In addition, the data reveal that ...

The employment equity derived population of persons with disabilities aged 15 to 64 living in London was 23,390 in 1991. This represented 9.1% of the population of London in this same age group.

The workforce population totalled 19,300 representing 8.7% of the total workforce population of London aged 15 to 64.

The largest proportion of persons with disabilities were employed as semi-skilled manual workers (13.8%), other manual workers (12.2%*) and clerical workers (11.6%*).

In the week prior to the 1991 Census, the labour force participation rate for this group was 60.6% while the unemployment rate was 22.0%.

Persons with disabilities tended to have less formal education. Just over four out of ten persons with disabilities aged 15 to 64 (41.7%) had not completed high school while 4.0%* had a university degree.

The Employment Equity Populations of the London CMA, 1991

	Total	Women	Visible Minorities	Aboriginal Peoples	Persons with Disabilities (15 to 64)
Total Population	376,720	194,225	25,805	7,925	23,390
Representation of Total Population	100%	51.6%	6.8%	2.1%	9.1%
Workforce Population	225,810	108,795	13,875	3,980	19,300
Representation of Workforce Population	100%	48.2%	6.1%	1.8%	8.7%
Participation rate	70.7%	64.2%	69.7%	74.9%	60.6%
Unemployment rate	8.5%	7.7%	14.4%	15.3%	22.0%
Less than high school completion	33.5%	33.8%	30.7%	37.7%	41.7%
University degree	13.6%	12.3%	19.8%	7.4%	4.0%*

The workforce population for women, visible minorities and Aboriginal peoples is comprised of persons aged 15 and over who worked sometime in 1990 or 1991. The workforce population for persons with disabilities is comprised of persons aged 15 to 64 who worked sometime between 1986 and 1991.

* Figure should be used with caution. The coefficient of variation of the estimate is between 16.7% and 33.3%.

A LOOK AT THE 1991 EMPLOYMENT EQUITY POPULATIONS OF THE OSHAWA CMA

The following highlights provide a quick look at selected socio-economic characteristics of women, Aboriginal peoples, persons with disabilities and persons in a visible minority living in the census metropolitan area (CMA) of Oshawa. The data were drawn from the 1991 Census of Canada and the 1991 Health and Activity Limitation Survey and are based on definitions determined for employment equity purposes. These definitions are discussed in Women, Visible Minorities, Aboriginal Peoples and Persons with Disabilities... The 1991 Employment Equity Definitions. For further information please contact your nearest Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centre or the Employment Equity Data Program, Statistics Canada, Ottawa at (613) 951-0247.

Women

Did you know that ...

The total population of Oshawa in 1991 was 238,030 of which 50.2% were female.

Women represented 45.8% of the workforce in 1991 - an increase of 2.3% over 1986.

Almost one-third (30.2%) of women worked in clerical positions with a further 11.2% employed as service workers. The comparable percentages for men were 7.2% and 6.2%, respectively.

Women continued to lag behind men in filling upper level management positions although the gap narrowed. Just over one-quarter (27.5%) of upper level managers were women in 1991 up from 18.6% in 1986.

In the week prior to the 1991 Census, the labour force participation rate of women was 63.8% while that of men was 80.5%. The comparable figures for the week prior to the 1986 Census were 58.8% and 82.1%, respectively.

In the 1991 reference week, 9.3% of women were unemployed in Oshawa compared to 7.9% of men.

Over one-third (36.5%) of the female population aged 15 and over living in Oshawa in 1991 had not completed high school while 7.2% had received a university degree. The comparable figures for men were 35.7% and 9.5%, respectively.

Visible Minorities

Did you also know that ...

Approximately half (51.4%) of Canada's total visible minority population lived in Ontario in 1991 and that about one per cent (1.1%) of the total Ontarian visible minority population lived in Oshawa.

With a population count of 13,945, visible minorities represented 5.9% of the total population of Oshawa in 1991 up from 3.6% in 1986.

At 7,890, visible minorities comprised 5.6% of the workforce population compared to 3.6% in 1986.

The highest concentrations of visible minorities were in the clerical worker (16.7%), professional (15.5%) and other manual worker (12.4%) groups.

In the week prior to the 1991 Census, the labour force participation rate for visible minorities was 76.0% compared to 72.0% for the total population of Oshawa.

In this same reference week, a higher percentage of this group were unemployed (11.0%) than the general population of Oshawa (8.5%).

Visible minorities living in Oshawa in 1991 tended to have more formal education. They had a higher percentage of university graduates (13.9%) than the general population 15 years and over (8.3%) of Oshawa. Also, 26.8% of visible minorities had not completed high school compared to 36.1% for Oshawans in general.

Aboriginal Peoples

The data also show that ...

The Aboriginal population of Ontario was 246,895 in 1991 and 2.2% of this population lived in Oshawa.

At 5,405, Aboriginal peoples represented 2.3% of the total population of Oshawa. Their representation in the workforce was 2.1%.

The Aboriginal workforce population was concentrated in the clerical worker (21.0%), other manual worker (19.6%), and in the semi-professional and technician (9.6%) occupational groups.

In the week prior to the 1991 Census, the labour force participation rate for Aboriginal peoples (77.1%) was higher than that of the total population of Oshawa (72.0%).

A higher percentage of this group were unemployed (13.7%) than was the general population of Oshawa (8.5%) in this same reference week.

Over forty per cent (43.5%) of Aboriginal peoples had not completed high school while 5.8% had a university degree.

Persons with Disabilities

In addition, the data reveal that ...

The employment equity derived population of persons with disabilities aged 15 to 64 living in Oshawa was 11,280 in 1991. This represented 6.9% of the population of Oshawa in this same age group.

The workforce population totalled 9,185 representing 6.6% of the total workforce population of Oshawa aged 15 to 64.

The largest proportion of persons with disabilities were employed as other manual workers (25.5%), clerical workers (13.3%*), and foremen/women (10.4%*).

In the week prior to the 1991 Census, the labour force participation rate for this group was 63.0% while the unemployment rate was 17.6%.

Persons with disabilities tended to have less formal education. Forty per cent of persons with disabilities aged 15 to 64 had not completed high school.

The Employment Equity Populations of the Oshawa CMA, 1991

	Total	Women	Visible Minorities	Aboriginal Peoples	Persons with Disabilities (15 to 64)
Total Population	238,030	119,550	13,945	5,405	11,280
Representation of Total Population	100%	50.2%	5.9%	2.3%	6.9%
Workforce Population	140,685	64,435	7,890	2,905	9,185
Representation of Workforce Population	100%	45.8%	5.6%	2.1%	6.6%
Participation rate	72.0%	63.8%	76.0%	77.1%	63.0%
Unemployment rate	8.5%	9.3%	11.0%	13.7%	17.6%
Less than high school completion	36.1%	36.5%	26.8%	43.5%	40.0%
University degree	8.3%	7.2%	13.9%	5.8%	--

The workforce population for women, visible minorities and Aboriginal peoples is comprised of persons aged 15 and over who worked sometime in 1990 or 1991. The workforce population for persons with disabilities is comprised of persons aged 15 to 64 who worked sometime between 1986 and 1991.

-- Figure suppressed. The coefficient of variation of the estimate is higher than 33.3% or calculation of percentage is inappropriate.

A LOOK AT THE 1991 EMPLOYMENT EQUITY POPULATIONS OF THE OTTAWA-HULL CMA

The following highlights provide a quick look at selected socio-economic characteristics of women, Aboriginal peoples, persons with disabilities and persons in a visible minority living in the census metropolitan area (CMA) of Ottawa-Hull. The data were drawn from the 1991 Census of Canada and the 1991 Health and Activity Limitation Survey and are based on definitions determined for employment equity purposes. These definitions are discussed in Women, Visible Minorities, Aboriginal Peoples and Persons with Disabilities... The 1991 Employment Equity Definitions. For further information please contact your nearest Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centre or the Employment Equity Data Program, Statistics Canada, Ottawa at (613) 951-0247.

Women

Did you know that ...

The total population of Ottawa-Hull in 1991 was 912,090 of which 50.9% were female.

Women represented 47.2% of the workforce in 1991 - an increase of 1.3% over 1986.

Almost one-third (31.9%) of women worked in clerical positions with a further 10.6% employed as service workers. The comparable percentages for men were 9.2% and 9.1%, respectively.

Women continued to lag behind men in filling upper level management positions although the gap narrowed. Over one-third (35.5%) of upper level managers were women in 1991 up from 24.8% in 1986.

In the week prior to the 1991 Census, the labour force participation rate of women was 66.0% while that of men was 80.2%. The comparable figures for the week prior to the 1986 Census were 62.2% and 80.9%, respectively.

In the 1991 reference week, the unemployment rate for both men and women of Ottawa-Hull was 7.3%.

Almost thirty per cent (28.4%) of the female population aged 15 and over living in Ottawa-Hull in 1991 had not completed high school while 17.1% had received a university degree. The comparable figures for men were 27.7% and 23.4%, respectively.

Visible Minorities

Did you also know that ...

Approximately half (51.4%) of Canada's total visible minority population lived in Ontario in 1991 and that 7.2% of the total Ontarian visible minority population lived in Ottawa-Hull.

With a population count of 93,685, visible minorities represented 10.3% of the total population of Ottawa-Hull in 1991 up from 6.6% in 1986.

At 53,115, visible minorities comprised 9.4% of the workforce population compared to 6.0% in 1986.

The highest concentrations of visible minorities were in the professional (18.0%), service worker (17.1%) and clerical worker (15.1%) groups.

In the week prior to the 1991 Census, the labour force participation rate for visible minorities was 72.5% compared to 72.9% for the total population of Ottawa-Hull.

In this same reference week, a higher percentage of this group were unemployed (11.8%) than the general population of Ottawa-Hull (7.3%).

Visible minorities living in Ottawa-Hull in 1991 fall into the two extremes of educational attainment. They had a higher percentage of university graduates (26.1%) than the general population 15 years and over (20.1%). However, 27.8% of visible minorities had not completed high school compared to 28.0% for the total population of Ottawa-Hull.

Aboriginal Peoples

The data also show that ...

The Aboriginal population of Ontario was 246,895 in 1991 and 12.6% of this population lived in Ottawa-Hull.

At 31,220, Aboriginal peoples represented 3.4% of the total population of Ottawa-Hull. Their representation in the workforce was 3.3%.

The Aboriginal workforce population was concentrated in the clerical worker (24.0%), professional (12.1%) and service worker (11.2%) occupational groups.

In the week prior to the 1991 Census, the labour force participation rate for Aboriginal peoples (78.7%) was higher than that of the total population of Ottawa-Hull (72.9%).

A higher percentage of this group were unemployed (10.3%) than was the general population of Ottawa-Hull (7.3%) in this same reference week.

Almost one-third (32.8%) of Aboriginal peoples had not completed high school while 11.1% had a university degree.

Persons with Disabilities¹

In addition, the data reveal that ...

The employment equity derived population of persons with disabilities aged 15 to 64 living in Ottawa was 38,555 in 1991. This represented 7.9% of the population of Ottawa in the same age group.

The workforce population totalled 31,000 representing 7.4% of the total workforce population of Ottawa aged 15 to 64.

The largest proportion of persons with disabilities were employed as clerical workers (21.4%), service workers (16.7%) and professionals (14.7%).

In the week prior to the 1991 Census, the labour force participation rate for this group was 70.0% while the unemployment rate was 7.1%.

Persons with disabilities tended to have less formal education. Just over one-quarter of persons with disabilities aged 15 to 64 (26.5%) had not completed high school while 17.8% had a university degree.

The Employment Equity Populations of the Ottawa-Hull CMA, 1991

	Total	Women	Visible Minorities	Aboriginal Peoples	Persons with Disabilities ¹ (15 to 64)
Total Population	912,090	464,215	93,685	31,220	38,555
Representation of Total Population	100%	50.9%	10.3%	3.4%	7.9%
Workforce Population	564,175	266,240	53,115	18,615	31,000
Representation of Workforce Population	100%	47.2%	9.4%	3.3%	7.4%
Participation rate	72.9%	66.0%	72.5%	78.7	70.0%
Unemployment rate	7.3%	7.3%	11.8%	10.3	7.1%
Less than high school completion	28.0%	28.4%	27.8%	32.8%	26.5%
University degree	20.1%	17.1%	26.1%	11.1%	17.8%

The workforce population for women, visible minorities and Aboriginal peoples is comprised of persons aged 15 and over who worked sometime in 1990 or 1991. The workforce population for persons with disabilities is comprised of persons aged 15 to 64 who worked sometime between 1986 and 1991.

¹ Refers to the Ottawa CMA only. Data are not available for the Ottawa-Hull CMA for persons with disabilities.

A LOOK AT THE 1991 EMPLOYMENT EQUITY POPULATIONS OF THE ST. CATHARINES-NIAGARA CMA

The following highlights provide a quick look at selected socio-economic characteristics of women, Aboriginal peoples, persons with disabilities and persons in a visible minority living in the census metropolitan area (CMA) of St. Catharines-Niagara. The data were drawn from the 1991 Census of Canada and the 1991 Health and Activity Limitation Survey and are based on definitions determined for employment equity purposes. These definitions are discussed in Women, Visible Minorities, Aboriginal Peoples and Persons with Disabilities... The 1991 Employment Equity Definitions. For further information please contact your nearest Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centre or the Employment Equity Data Program, Statistics Canada, Ottawa at (613) 951-0247.

Women

Did you know that ...

The total population of St. Catharines-Niagara in 1991 was 359,990 of which 51.1% were female.

Women represented 46.1% of the workforce in 1991 - an increase of 2.1% over 1986.

Under one-third (28.3%) of women worked in clerical positions with a further 15.2% employed as service workers. The comparable percentages for men were 5.4% and 7.1%, respectively.

Women continued to lag behind men in filling upper level management positions although the gap narrowed. Less than one-third (28.7%) of upper level managers were women in 1991 up from 15.3% in 1986.

In the week prior to the 1991 Census, the labour force participation rate of women was 56.0% while that of men was 73.4%. The comparable figures for the week prior to the 1986 Census were 52.7% and 75.8%, respectively.

In the 1991 reference week, 9.4% of women were unemployed in St. Catharines-Niagara compared to 9.5% of men.

Just over forty per cent (41.5%) of the female population aged 15 and over living in St. Catharines-Niagara in 1991 had not completed high school while 7.0% had received a university degree. The comparable figures for men were 39.1% and 9.6%, respectively.

Visible Minorities

Did you also know that ...

Approximately half (51.4%) of Canada's total visible minority population lived in Ontario in 1991 and that less than one per cent (0.9%) of the total Ontarian visible minority population lived in St. Catharines-Niagara.

With a population count of 11,780, visible minorities represented 3.3% of the total population of St. Catharines-Niagara in 1991 up from 2.6% in 1986.

At 6,415, visible minorities comprised 3.2% of the workforce population compared to 2.5% in 1986.

The highest concentrations of visible minorities were in the other manual worker (15.7%), service worker (13.1%) and clerical worker (12.8%) groups.

In the week prior to the 1991 Census, the labour force participation rate for visible minorities was 69.5% compared to 64.4% for the total population of St. Catharines-Niagara.

In this same reference week, a higher percentage of this group were unemployed (11.6%) than the general population of St. Catharines-Niagara (9.5%).

Visible minorities living in St. Catharines-Niagara in 1991 tended to have more formal education. They had a higher percentage of university graduates (17.0%) than the general population 15 years and over (8.2%). However, 34.5% of visible minorities had not completed high school compared to 40.3% for the total population of St. Catharines-Niagara.

Aboriginal Peoples

The data also show that ...

The Aboriginal population of Ontario was 246,895 in 1991 and 3.7% of this population lived in St. Catharines-Niagara.

At 9,090, Aboriginal peoples represented 2.5% of the total population of St. Catharines-Niagara. Their representation in the workforce was 2.3%.

The Aboriginal workforce population was concentrated in the other manual worker (18.7%), clerical worker (15.6%) and service worker (13.9%) occupational groups.

In the week prior to the 1991 Census, the labour force participation rate for Aboriginal peoples (70.4%) was higher than that of the total population of St. Catharines-Niagara (64.4%).

A higher percentage of this group were unemployed (15.1%) than was the general population of St. Catharines-Niagara (9.5%) in this same reference week.

Almost half (46.1%) of Aboriginal peoples had not completed high school while 4.9% had a university degree.

Persons with Disabilities

In addition, the data reveal that ...

The employment equity derived population of persons with disabilities aged 15 to 64 living in St. Catharines-Niagara was 25,515 in 1991. This represented 10.7% of the population of this CMA in the same age group.

The workforce population totalled 19,170 representing 9.8% of the total workforce population of St. Catharines-Niagara aged 15 to 64.

The largest proportion of persons with disabilities were employed as semi-skilled manual workers (15.2%*), clerical workers (12.9%*) and professionals (11.8%*).

In the week prior to the 1991 Census, the labour force participation rate for this group was 56.4% while the unemployment rate was 17.3%.

Persons with disabilities tended to have less formal education. Almost half of persons with disabilities aged 15 to 64 (48.0%) had not completed high school.

The Employment Equity Populations of the St. Catharines-Niagara CMA, 1991

	Total	Women	Visible Minorities	Aboriginal Peoples	Persons with Disabilities (15 to 64)
Total Population	359,990	183,960	11,780	9,090	25,515
Representation of Total Population	100%	51.1%	3.3%	2.5%	10.7%
Workforce Population	201,765	92,935	6,415	4,660	19,170
Representation of Workforce Population	100%	46.1%	3.2%	2.3%	9.8%
Participation rate	64.4%	56.0%	69.5%	70.4	56.4%
Unemployment rate	9.5%	9.4%	11.6%	15.1	17.3%
Less than high school completion	40.3%	41.5%	34.5%	46.1%	48.0%
University degree	8.2%	7.0%	17.0%	4.9%	--

The workforce population for women, visible minorities and Aboriginal peoples is comprised of persons aged 15 and over who worked sometime in 1990 or 1991. The workforce population for persons with disabilities is comprised of persons aged 15 to 64 who worked sometime between 1986 and 1991.

-- Figure suppressed. The coefficient of variation of the estimate is higher than 33.3% or calculation of percentage is inappropriate.

* Figure should be used with caution. The coefficient of variation of the estimate is between 16.7% and 33.3%.

A LOOK AT THE 1991 EMPLOYMENT EQUITY POPULATIONS OF THE SUDBURY CMA

The following highlights provide a quick look at selected socio-economic characteristics of women, Aboriginal peoples, persons with disabilities and persons in a visible minority living in the census metropolitan area (CMA) of Sudbury. The data were drawn from the 1991 Census of Canada and the 1991 Health and Activity Limitation Survey and are based on definitions determined for employment equity purposes. These definitions are discussed in Women, Visible Minorities, Aboriginal Peoples and Persons with Disabilities... The 1991 Employment Equity Definitions. For further information, please contact your nearest Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centre or the Employment Equity Data Program, Statistics Canada, Ottawa at (613) 951-0247.

Women

Did you know that ...

The total population of Sudbury in 1991 was 156,125 of which 50.7% were female.

Women represented 46.5% of the workforce in 1991 - an increase of 2.0% over 1986.

Less than one-third (31.5%) of women worked in clerical positions with a further 13.7% employed as service workers. The comparable percentages for men were 6.0% and 6.2%, respectively.

Women continued to lag behind men in filling upper level management positions although the gap narrowed. Just over forty per cent (43.8%) of upper level managers were women in 1991 up from 28.5% in 1986.

In the week prior to the 1991 Census, the labour force participation rate of women was 58.4% while that of men was 73.0%. The comparable figures for the week prior to the 1986 Census were 52.7% and 72.7%, respectively.

In the 1991 reference week, 9.1% of women were unemployed in Sudbury compared to 8.2% of men.

Just over forty per cent (40.6%) of the female population aged 15 and over living in Sudbury in 1991 had not completed high school while 8.2% had received a university degree. The comparable figures for men were 41.5% and 9.8%, respectively.

Visible Minorities

Did you also know that ...

Approximately half (51.4%) of Canada's total visible minority population lived in Ontario in 1991 and that less than one per cent (0.2%) of the total Ontarian visible minority population lived in Sudbury.

With a population count of 3,085, visible minorities represented 2.0% of the total population of Sudbury in 1991.

At 1,745, visible minorities comprised 2.0% of the workforce population compared to 1.8% in 1986.

The highest concentrations of visible minorities were in the professional (18.6%), service worker (18.3%), and clerical worker (11.5%) groups.

In the week prior to the 1991 Census, the labour force participation rate for visible minorities was 67.1% compared to 65.5% for the total population of Sudbury.

In this same reference week, a slightly higher percentage of this group were unemployed (8.9%) than the general population of Sudbury (8.6%).

Visible minorities living in Sudbury in 1991 tended to have more formal education. They had a higher percentage of university graduates (19.7%) than the general population 15 years and over (9.0%) of Sudbury. Also, 38.0% of visible minorities had not completed high school compared to 41.0% for the total population of Sudbury.

Aboriginal Peoples

The data also show that ...

The Aboriginal population of Ontario was 246,895 in 1991 and 2.9% of this population lived in Sudbury.

At 7,165, Aboriginal peoples represented 4.6% of the total population of Sudbury. Their representation in the workforce was 4.1%.

The Aboriginal workforce population was concentrated in the clerical worker (19.2%), semi-skilled manual worker (13.0%), and other manual worker (12.7%) occupational groups.

In the week prior to the 1991 Census, the labour force participation rate for Aboriginal peoples (68.7%) was higher than that of the total population of Sudbury (65.5%).

A higher percentage of this group were unemployed (14.9%) than was the general population of Sudbury (8.6%) in this same reference week.

Just over forty per cent (40.5%) of Aboriginal peoples had not completed high school while 5.5% had a university degree.

Persons with Disabilities

In addition, the data reveal that ...

The employment equity derived population of persons with disabilities aged 15 to 64 living in Sudbury was 7,070 in 1991. This represented 6.5% of the population of Sudbury in this same age group.

The workforce population totalled 4,390 representing 5.1% of the total workforce population of Sudbury aged 15 to 64.

The largest proportion of persons with disabilities were employed as other manual workers (14.5%*), semi-skilled manual workers (14.0%*) and clerical workers (13.4%*).

In the week prior to the 1991 Census, the labour force participation rate for this group was 53.2% while the unemployment rate was 27.6%.

Persons with disabilities tended to have less formal education. Almost three out of five persons with disabilities aged 15 to 64 (58.5%) had not completed high school.

The Employment Equity Populations of the Sudbury CMA, 1991

	Total	Women	Visible Minorities	Aboriginal Peoples	Persons with Disabilities (15 to 64)
Total Population	156,125	79,165	3,085	7,165	7,070
Representation of Total Population	100%	50.7%	2.0%	4.6%	6.5%
Workforce Population	88,230	41,015	1,745	3,625	4,390
Representation of Workforce Population	100%	46.5%	2.0%	4.1%	5.1%
Participation rate	65.5%	58.4%	67.1%	68.7%	53.2%
Unemployment rate	8.6%	9.1%	8.9%	14.9%	27.6%
Less than high school completion	41.0%	40.6%	38.0%	40.5%	58.5%
University degree	9.0%	8.2%	19.7%	5.5%	--

The workforce population for women, visible minorities and Aboriginal peoples is comprised of persons aged 15 and over who worked sometime in 1990 or 1991. The workforce population for persons with disabilities is comprised of persons aged 15 to 64 who worked sometime between 1986 and 1991.

-- Figure suppressed. The coefficient of variation of the estimate is higher than 33.3% or calculation is inappropriate.

* Figure should be used with caution. The coefficient of variation of the estimate is between 16.7% and 33.3%.

A LOOK AT THE 1991 EMPLOYMENT EQUITY POPULATIONS OF THE THUNDER BAY CMA

The following highlights provide a quick look at selected socio-economic characteristics of women, Aboriginal peoples, persons with disabilities and persons in a visible minority living in the census metropolitan area (CMA) of Thunder Bay. The data were drawn from the 1991 Census of Canada and the 1991 Health and Activity Limitation Survey and are based on definitions determined for employment equity purposes. These definitions are discussed in Women, Visible Minorities, Aboriginal Peoples and Persons with Disabilities... The 1991 Employment Equity Definitions. For further information please contact your nearest Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centre or the Employment Equity Data Program, Statistics Canada, Ottawa at (613) 951-0247.

Women

Did you know that ...

The total population of Thunder Bay in 1991 was 122,860 of which 50.5% were female.

Women represented 46.0% of the workforce in 1991 - an increase of 2.0% over 1986.

Over one-quarter (30.3%) of women worked in clerical positions with a further 14.3% employed as service workers. The comparable percentages for men were 6.5% for both occupational groups.

Women continued to lag behind men in filling upper level management positions although the gap narrowed. One-third (33.3%) of upper level managers were women in 1991 up from 16.1% in 1986.

In the week prior to the 1991 Census, the labour force participation rate of women was 59.6% while that of men was 75.3%. The comparable figures for the week prior to the 1986 Census were 56.4% and 77.6%, respectively.

In the 1991 reference week, 7.6% of women were unemployed in Thunder Bay compared to 11.1% of men.

Almost forty per cent (39.6%) of the female population aged 15 and over living in Thunder Bay in 1991 had not completed high school while 8.7% had received a university degree. The comparable figures for men were 39.1% and 10.3%, respectively.

Visible Minorities

Did you also know that ...

Approximately half (51.4%) of Canada's total visible minority population lived in Ontario in 1991 and that less than one per cent of the total Ontarian visible minority population lived in Thunder Bay.

With a population count of 2,580, visible minorities represented 2.1% of the total population of Thunder Bay in 1991 up from 1.9% in 1986.

At 1,405, visible minorities comprised 2.0% of the workforce population compared to 1.8% in 1986.

The highest concentrations of visible minorities were in the clerical worker (18.1%), professional (18.1%) and service worker (17.1%) groups.

In the week prior to the 1991 Census, the labour force participation rate for visible minorities was 72.4% compared to 67.3% for the total population of Thunder Bay.

In this same reference week, a lower percentage of this group were unemployed (7.5%) than the general population of Thunder Bay (9.5%).

Visible minorities living in Thunder Bay in 1991 tended to have more formal education. They had a higher percentage of university graduates (24.9%) than the general population 15 years and over (9.5%) of Thunder Bay. Also, 31.2% of visible minorities had not completed high school compared to 39.4% for the total population of Thunder Bay.

Aboriginal Peoples

The data also show that ...

The Aboriginal population of Ontario was 246,895 in 1991 and 2.9% of this population lived in Thunder Bay.

At 7,195, Aboriginal peoples represented 5.9% of the total population of Thunder Bay. Their representation in the workforce was 4.5%.

The Aboriginal workforce population was concentrated in the clerical worker (16.3%), service worker (15.2%) and other manual worker (13.8%) occupational groups.

In the week prior to the 1991 Census, the labour force participation rate for Aboriginal peoples (62.7%) was lower than that of the total population of Thunder Bay (67.3%).

A higher percentage of this group were unemployed (19.6%) than was the general population of Thunder Bay (9.5%) in this same reference week.

Almost half (49.5%) of Aboriginal peoples had not completed high school while 3.3% had a university degree.

Persons with Disabilities

In addition, the data reveal that ...

The employment equity derived population of persons with disabilities aged 15 to 64 living in Thunder Bay was 8,195 in 1991. This represented 9.9% of the population of Thunder Bay in this same age group.

The workforce population totalled 6,425 representing 9.3% of the total workforce population of Thunder Bay aged 15 to 64.

The largest proportion of persons with disabilities were employed as other manual workers (26.5%), professionals (15.1%*) and clerical workers (14.3%*).

In the week prior to the 1991 Census, the labour force participation rate for this group was 63.8% while the unemployment rate was 13.8%.

Persons with disabilities tended to have less formal education. Close to half of persons with disabilities aged 15 to 64 (45.2%) had not completed high school while 9.3%* had a university degree.

The Employment Equity Populations of the Thunder Bay CMA, 1991

	Total	Women	Visible Minorities	Aboriginal Peoples	Persons with Disabilities (15 to 64)
Total Population	122,860	62,045	2,580	7,195	8,195
Representation of Total Population	100%	50.5%	2.1%	5.9%	9.9%
Workforce Population	71,030	32,685	1,405	3,190	6,425
Representation of Workforce Population	100%	46.0%	2.0%	4.5%	9.3%
Participation rate	67.3%	59.6%	72.4%	62.7	63.8%
Unemployment rate	9.5%	7.6%	7.5%	19.6%	13.8%
Less than high school completion	39.4%	39.6%	31.2%	49.5%	45.2%
University degree	9.5%	8.7%	24.9%	3.3%	9.3%*

The workforce population for women, visible minorities and Aboriginal peoples is comprised of persons aged 15 and over who worked sometime in 1990 or 1991. The workforce population for persons with disabilities is comprised of persons aged 15 to 64 who worked sometime between 1986 and 1991.

* Figure should be used with caution. The coefficient of variation of the estimate is between 16.7% and 33.3%.

A LOOK AT THE 1991 EMPLOYMENT EQUITY POPULATIONS OF THE TORONTO CMA

The following highlights provide a quick look at selected socio-economic characteristics of women, Aboriginal peoples, persons with disabilities and persons in a visible minority living in the census metropolitan area (CMA) of Toronto. The data were drawn from the 1991 Census of Canada and the 1991 Health and Activity Limitation Survey and are based on definitions determined for employment equity purposes. These definitions are discussed in Women, Visible Minorities, Aboriginal Peoples and Persons with Disabilities... The 1991 Employment Equity Definitions. For further information please contact your nearest Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centre or the Employment Equity Data Program, Statistics Canada, Ottawa at (613) 951-0247.

Women

Did you know that ...

The total population of Toronto in 1991 was 3,863,105 and that women comprised 50.9% of it.

Women represented 47.3% of the workforce in 1991 - an increase of almost 1% over 1986.

Almost one-third (31.2%) of women worked in clerical positions with a further 8.7% employed as service workers. The comparable percentages for men were 9.3% and 6.4%, respectively.

Women continued to lag behind men in filling upper level management positions although the gap narrowed. About one-quarter (26.2%) of upper level managers were women in 1991 up from 16.8% in 1986.

In the week prior to the 1991 Census, the labour force participation rate of women was 64.9% while that of men was 78.9%. The comparable figures for the week prior to the 1986 Census were 63.9% and 81.6%, respectively.

In the same reference week, one in twelve women (8.4%) were unemployed in Toronto compared to 8.6% of men.

Over one-third (34.5%) of the female population aged 15 and over living in Toronto in 1991 had not completed high school while 14.7% had received a university degree. The comparable figures for men were 32.6% and 18.7%, respectively.

Visible Minorities

Did you also know that ...

Approximately half (51.4%) of Canada's total visible minority population lived in Ontario in 1991 and that over three-quarters (76.9%) of the total Ontarian visible minority population lived in Toronto.

With a population count of 997,310, visible minorities represented 25.8% of the total population of Toronto in 1991 up from 17.3% in 1986.

At 584,630, visible minorities comprised 24.6% of the workforce population compared to 16.4% in 1986.

The highest concentrations of visible minorities were in the clerical worker (21.1%), other manual worker (14.9%), and professional (13.0%) groups.

In the week prior to the 1991 Census, the labour force participation rate for visible minorities was 72.3% compared to 71.7% for the total population of Toronto.

In this same reference week, a higher percentage of this group were unemployed (12.2%) than were Torontonians in general (8.5%).

Visible minorities living in Toronto tended to have more formal education. They had a higher percentage of university graduates (17.8%) than the general population (16.6%) of Toronto 15 years and over. Also, 31.8% of visible minorities had not completed high school compared to 33.6% for Torontonians in general.

Aboriginal Peoples

The data also show that ...

The Aboriginal population of Ontario was 246,895 in 1991 and 16.4% of this population lived in Toronto.

At 40,560, Aboriginal peoples represented 1.0% of the total population of Toronto. Their representation in the workforce was also 1.0%.

The Aboriginal workforce population was concentrated in the clerical worker (22.0%), professional (12.1%), and other manual worker (10.5%) occupational groups.

In the week prior to the 1991 Census, the labour force participation rate for Aboriginal peoples (76.4%) was higher than that of the total population of Toronto (71.7%).

A higher percentage of this group were unemployed (10.6%) than was the general population of Toronto (8.5%) in this same reference week.

Over one-third (36.0%) of Aboriginal peoples had not completed high school while 10.9% had a university degree.

Persons with Disabilities

In addition, the data reveal that ...

The employment equity derived population of persons with disabilities aged 15 to 64 living in Toronto was 151,815 in 1991. This represented 5.6% of the population of Toronto in this same age group.

The workforce population totalled 121,330 representing 5.2% of the total workforce population of Toronto aged 15 to 64.

The largest proportion of persons with disabilities were employed as clerical workers (20.8%), other manual workers (12.1%), and semi-skilled manual workers (9.6%).

In the week prior to the 1991 Census, the labour force participation rate for this group was 62.4% while the unemployment rate was 15.7%.

Persons with disabilities tended to have less formal education. Almost forty per cent of persons with disabilities aged 15 to 64 (38.1%) had not completed high school while 10.7% had a university degree.

The Employment Equity Populations of the Toronto CMA, 1991

	Total	Women	Visible Minorities	Aboriginal Peoples	Persons with Disabilities (15 to 64)
Total Population	3,863,105	1,966,220	997,310	40,560	151,815
Representation of Total Population	100%	50.9%	25.8%	1.0%	5.6%
Workforce Population	2,380,970	1,125,305	584,630	23,665	121,330
Representation of Workforce Population	100%	47.3%	24.6%	1.0%	5.2%
Participation rate	71.7%	64.9%	72.3%	76.4%	62.4%
Unemployment rate	8.5%	8.4%	12.2%	10.6%	15.7%
Less than high school completion	33.6%	34.5%	31.8%	36.0%	38.1%
University degree	16.6%	14.7%	17.8%	10.9%	10.7%

The workforce population for women, visible minorities and Aboriginal peoples is comprised of persons aged 15 and over who worked sometime in 1990 or 1991. The workforce population for persons with disabilities is comprised of persons aged 15 to 64 who worked sometime between 1986 and 1991.

The participation and unemployment rates are based on labour force activity in the week prior to the 1991 Census.

A LOOK AT THE 1991 EMPLOYMENT EQUITY POPULATIONS OF THE WINDSOR CMA

The following highlights provide a quick look at selected socio-economic characteristics of women, Aboriginal peoples, persons with disabilities and persons in a visible minority living in the census metropolitan area (CMA) of Windsor. The data were drawn from the 1991 Census of Canada and the 1991 Health and Activity Limitation Survey and are based on definitions determined for employment equity purposes. These definitions are discussed in Women, Visible Minorities, Aboriginal Peoples and Persons with Disabilities... The 1991 Employment Equity Definitions. For further information please contact your nearest Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centre or the Employment Equity Data Program, Statistics Canada, Ottawa at (613) 951-0247.

Women

Did you know that ...

The total population of Windsor in 1991 was 259,295 of which 51.1% were female.

Women represented 45.4% of the workforce in 1991 - an increase of 1.8% over 1986.

Over one-quarter (27.2%) of women worked in clerical positions with a further 14.9% employed as service workers. The comparable percentages for men were 5.7% and 6.5%, respectively.

Women continued to lag behind men in filling upper level management positions although the gap narrowed. About one-quarter (25.9%) of upper level managers were women in 1991 up from 12.6% in 1986.

In the week prior to the 1991 Census, the labour force participation rate of women was 55.8% while that of men was 74.3%. The comparable figures for the week prior to the 1986 Census were 53.6% and 77.1%, respectively.

In the 1991 reference week, 11.4% of women were unemployed in Windsor compared to 12.0% of men.

Almost forty per cent (38.6%) of the female population aged 15 and over living in Windsor in 1991 had not completed high school while 9.0% had received a university degree. The comparable figures for men were 37.3% and 11.7%, respectively.

Visible Minorities

Did you also know that ...

Approximately half (51.4%) of Canada's total visible minority population lived in Ontario in 1991 and that almost two per cent (1.8%) of the total Ontarian visible minority population lived in Windsor.

With a population count of 23,630, visible minorities represented 9.1% of the total population of Windsor in 1991 up from 6.4% in 1986.

At 11,665, visible minorities comprised 8.2% of the workforce population compared to 5.8% in 1986.

The highest concentrations of visible minorities were in the other manual worker (19.4%), professional (14.2%), and clerical worker (12.7%) groups.

In the week prior to the 1991 Census, the labour force participation rate for visible minorities was 66.8% compared to 64.7% for the total population of Windsor.

In this same reference week, a higher percentage of this group were unemployed (18.2%) than the general population of Windsor (11.8%).

Visible minorities living in Windsor in 1991 tended to have more formal education. They had a higher percentage of university graduates (16.3%) than the general population 15 years and over (10.3%) of Windsor. Also, 35.0% of visible minorities had not completed high school compared to 38.0% for the total population of Windsor.

Aboriginal Peoples

The data also show that ...

The Aboriginal population of Ontario was 246,895 in 1991 and 3.1% of this population lived in Windsor.

At 7,580, Aboriginal peoples represented 2.9% of the total population of Windsor. ... Their representation in the workforce was 2.7%.

The Aboriginal workforce population was concentrated in the other manual worker (18.0%), clerical worker (16.7%), service worker (12.5%) occupational groups.

In the week prior to the 1991 Census, the labour force participation rate for Aboriginal peoples (70.2%) was higher than that of the total population of Windsor (64.7%).

A higher percentage of this group were unemployed (16.3%) than was the general population of Windsor (11.8%) in this same reference week.

Over one-third (37.1%) of Aboriginal peoples had not completed high school while 7.5% had a university degree.

Persons with Disabilities

In addition, the data reveal that ...

The employment equity derived population of persons with disabilities aged 15 to 64 living in Windsor was 14,610 in 1991. This represented 8.3% of the population of Windsor in this same age group.

The workforce population totalled 11,715 representing 8.4% of the total workforce population of Windsor aged 15 to 64.

The largest proportion of persons with disabilities were employed as other manual workers (27.6%), clerical workers (19.0%) and service workers (10.0%*).

In the week prior to the 1991 Census, the labour force participation rate for this group was 55.5% while the unemployment rate was 17.5%.

Persons with disabilities tended to have less formal education. Just over four out of ten persons with disabilities aged 15 to 64 (44.5%) had not completed high school while 5.0%* had a university degree.

The Employment Equity Populations of the Windsor CMA, 1991

	Total	Women	Visible Minorities	Aboriginal Peoples	Persons with Disabilities (15 to 64)
Total Population	259,295	132,565	23,630	7,580	14,610
Representation of Total Population	100%	51.1%	9.1%	2.9%	8.3%
Workforce Population	142,965	64,940	11,665	3,855	11,715
Representation of Workforce Population	100%	45.4%	8.2%	2.7%	8.4%
Participation rate	64.7%	55.8%	66.8%	70.2%	55.5%
Unemployment rate	11.8%	11.4%	18.2%	16.3%	17.5%
Less than high school completion	38.0%	38.6%	35.0%	37.1%	44.5%
University degree	10.3%	9.0%	16.3%	7.5%	5.0%*

The workforce population for women, visible minorities and Aboriginal peoples is comprised of persons aged 15 and over who worked sometime in 1990 or 1991. The workforce population for persons with disabilities is comprised of persons aged 15 to 64 who worked sometime between 1986 and 1991.

* Figure should be used with caution. The coefficient of variation of the estimate is between 16.7% and 33.3%.

A LOOK AT THE 1991 EMPLOYMENT EQUITY POPULATIONS OF THE WINNIPEG CMA

The following highlights provide a quick look at selected socio-economic characteristics of women, Aboriginal peoples, persons with disabilities and persons in a visible minority living in the census metropolitan area (CMA) of Winnipeg. The data were drawn from the 1991 Census of Canada and the 1991 Health and Activity Limitation Survey and are based on definitions determined for employment equity purposes. These definitions are discussed in Women, Visible Minorities, Aboriginal Peoples and Persons with Disabilities... The 1991 Employment Equity Definitions. For further information please contact your nearest Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centre or the Employment Equity Data Program, Statistics Canada, Ottawa at (613) 951-0247.

Women

Did you know that ...

The total population of Winnipeg in 1991 was 645,610 and that women comprised 51.2% of it.

Women represented 47.5% of the workforce in 1991 - an increase of 1.1% over 1986.

Almost one-third (30.4%) of women worked in clerical positions with a further 14.6% employed as service workers. The comparable percentages for men were 8.0% and 8.3%, respectively.

Women continued to lag behind men in filling upper level management positions although the gap narrowed. About one-quarter (25.8%) of upper level managers were women in 1991 up from 18.2% in 1986.

In the week prior to the 1991 Census, the labour force participation rate of women was 61.4% while that of men was 76.1%. The comparable figures for the week prior to the 1986 Census were 59.3% and 78.5%, respectively.

In the same reference week, 8.0% of women were unemployed in Winnipeg compared to 9.1% of men.

Almost forty per cent (39.3%) of the female population aged 15 and over living in Winnipeg in 1991 had not completed high school while 11.7% had received a university degree. The comparable figures for men were 38.0% and 14.4%, respectively.

Visible Minorities

Did you also know that ...

Almost seven per cent (6.9%) of Canada's total visible minority population lived in Manitoba in 1991 and that over ninety per cent (92.5%) of the total Manitoban visible minority population lived in Winnipeg.

With a population count of 68,745, visible minorities represented 10.6% of the total population of Winnipeg in 1991 up from 8.0% in 1986.

At 39,050, visible minorities comprised 10.3% of the workforce population compared to 7.8% in 1986.

The highest concentrations of visible minorities were in the other manual worker (24.5%), service worker (16.2%), and clerical worker (12.6%) groups.

In the week prior to the 1991 Census, the labour force participation rate for visible minorities was 73.1% compared to 68.5% for the total population of Winnipeg.

In this same reference week, a higher percentage of this group were unemployed (11.1%) than were Winnipeggers in general (8.6%).

Visible minorities living in Winnipeg tended to have more formal education. They had a higher percentage of university graduates (16.8%) than the general population (13.0%) of Winnipeg 15 years and over. Also, 35.6% of visible minorities had not completed high school compared to 38.7% for Winnipeggers in general.

Aboriginal Peoples

The data also show that ...

The Aboriginal population of Manitoba was 117,455 in 1991 and 38.9% of this population lived in Winnipeg.

At 45,705, Aboriginal peoples represented 7.1% of the total population of Winnipeg. Their representation in the workforce was 5.0%.

The Aboriginal workforce population was concentrated in the clerical worker (18.3%), other manual worker (18.1%), and service worker (15.6%) occupational groups.

In the week prior to the 1991 Census, the labour force participation rate for Aboriginal peoples (59.8%) was lower than that of the total population of Winnipeg (68.5%).

A higher percentage of this group were unemployed (19.9%) than was the general population of Winnipeg (8.6%) in this same reference week.

Over half (55.7%) of Aboriginal peoples had not completed high school while 4.8% had a university degree.

Persons with Disabilities

In addition, the data reveal that ...

The employment equity derived population of persons with disabilities aged 15 to 64 living in Winnipeg was 34,555 in 1991. This represented 7.9% of the population of Winnipeg in this same age group.

The workforce population totalled 28,045 representing 7.6% of the total workforce population of Winnipeg aged 15 to 64.

The largest proportion of persons with disabilities were employed as clerical workers (19.8%), other manual workers (18.1%), and service workers (14.2%).

In the week prior to the 1991 Census, the labour force participation rate for this group was 66.2% while the unemployment rate was 23.9%.

Persons with disabilities tended to have less formal education. Over forty per cent of persons with disabilities aged 15 to 64 (42.7%) had not completed high school while 5.9% had a university degree.

The Employment Equity Populations of the Winnipeg CMA, 1991

	Total	Women	Visible Minorities	Aboriginal Peoples	Persons with Disabilities (15 to 64)
Total Population	645,610	330,770	68,745	45,705	34,555
Representation of Total Population	100%	51.2%	10.6%	7.1%	7.9%
Workforce Population	380,745	180,665	39,050	19,140	28,045
Representation of Workforce Population	100%	47.5%	10.3%	5.0%	7.6%
Participation rate	68.5%	61.4%	73.1%	59.8%	66.2%
Unemployment rate	8.6%	8.0%	11.1%	19.9%	23.9%
Less than high school completion	38.7%	39.3%	35.6%	55.7%	42.7%
University degree	13.0%	11.7%	16.8%	4.8%	5.9%

The workforce population for women, visible minorities and Aboriginal peoples is comprised of persons aged 15 and over who worked sometime in 1990 or 1991. The workforce population for persons with disabilities is comprised of persons aged 15 to 64 who worked sometime between 1986 and 1991.

The participation and unemployment rates are based on labour force activity in the week prior to the 1991 Census.

A LOOK AT THE 1991 EMPLOYMENT EQUITY POPULATIONS OF THE REGINA CMA

The following highlights provide a quick look at selected socio-economic characteristics of women, Aboriginal peoples, persons with disabilities and persons in a visible minority living in the census metropolitan area (CMA) of Regina. The data were drawn from the 1991 Census of Canada and the 1991 Health and Activity Limitation Survey and are based on definitions determined for employment equity purposes. These definitions are discussed in Women, Visible Minorities, Aboriginal Peoples and Persons with Disabilities... The 1991 Employment Equity Definitions. For further information please contact your nearest Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centre or the Employment Equity Data Program, Statistics Canada, Ottawa at (613) 951-0247.

Women

Did you know that ...

The total population of Regina in 1991 was 189,445 and that women comprised 51.1% of it.

Women represented 47.9% of the workforce in 1991 - an increase of 1.2% over 1986.

Almost one-third (32.2%) of women worked in clerical positions with a further 15.8% employed as service workers. The comparable percentages for men were 7.4% and 8.3%, respectively.

Women continued to lag behind men in filling upper level management positions although the gap narrowed. Just over one-quarter (28.5%) of upper level managers were women in 1991 up from 18.9% in 1986.

In the week prior to the 1991 Census, the labour force participation rate of women was 65.6% while that of men was 79.4%. The comparable figures for the week prior to the 1986 Census were 63.1% and 80.8%; respectively.

In the same reference week, 7.5% of women were unemployed in Regina compared to 7.2% of men.

Over one-third (35.8%) of the female population aged 15 and over living in Regina in 1991 had not completed high school while 10.7% had received a university degree. The comparable figures for men were 35.2% and 15.4%, respectively.

Visible Minorities

Did you also know that ...

Under three per cent (2.6%) of Canada's total visible minority population lived in Saskatchewan in 1991 and that over one-third (37.2%) of the total visible minority population of Saskatchewan lived in Regina.

With a population count of 9,570, visible minorities represented 5.1% of the total population of Regina in 1991 up from 4.4% in 1986.

At 5,390, visible minorities comprised 4.8% of the workforce population compared to 4.2% in 1986.

The highest concentrations of visible minorities were in the service worker (25.0%), professional (18.6%) and clerical worker (12.1%) groups.

In the week prior to the 1991 Census, the labour force participation rate for visible minorities was 73.7% compared to 72.2% for the total population of Regina.

In this same reference week, a higher percentage of this group were unemployed (9.7%) than were Regina's in general (7.3%).

Visible minorities living in Regina in 1991 tended to have more formal education. They had a higher percentage of university graduates (23.7%) than the general population (13.0%) of Regina 15 years and over. Also, 31.4% of visible minorities had not completed high school compared to 35.5% for Regina's in general.

Aboriginal Peoples

The data also show that ...

The Aboriginal population of Saskatchewan was 97,670 in 1991 and 13.4% of this population lived in Regina.

At 13,055, Aboriginal peoples represented 6.9% of the total population of Regina. Their representation in the workforce was 4.2%.

The Aboriginal workforce population was concentrated in the other manual worker (17.0%), clerical worker (16.6%), and service worker (16.2%) occupational groups.

In the week prior to the 1991 Census, the labour force participation rate for Aboriginal peoples (55.8%) was lower than that of the total population of Regina (72.2%).

A higher percentage of this group were unemployed (25.6%) than was the general population of Regina (7.3%) in this same reference week.

Just over half (50.6%) of Aboriginal peoples had not completed high school while 6.2% had a university degree.

Persons with Disabilities

In addition, the data reveal that ...

The employment equity derived population of persons with disabilities aged 15 to 64 living in Regina was 9,475 in 1991. This represented 7.5% of the population of Regina in this same age group.

The workforce population totalled 7,370 representing 6.7% of the total workforce population of Regina aged 15 to 64.

The largest proportion of persons with disabilities were employed as clerical workers (25.0%), other manual workers (11.7%), and professionals (10.4%).

In the week prior to the 1991 Census, the labour force participation rate for this group was 63.0% while the unemployment rate was 12.0%.

Persons with disabilities tended to have less formal education. Just over forty per cent of persons with disabilities aged 15 to 64 (40.7%) had not completed high school while 11.1% had a university degree.

The Employment Equity Populations of the Regina CMA, 1991

	Total	Women	Visible Minorities	Aboriginal Peoples	Persons with Disabilities (15 to 64)
Total Population	189,445	96,775	9,570	13,055	9,475
Representation of Total Population	100%	51.1%	5.1%	6.9%	7.5%
Workforce Population	113,070	54,130	5,390	4,760	7,370
Representation of Workforce Population	100%	47.9%	4.8%	4.2%	6.7%
Participation rate	72.2%	65.6%	73.7%	55.8%	63.0%
Unemployment rate	7.3%	7.5%	9.7%	25.6%	12.0%
Less than high school completion	35.5%	35.8%	31.4%	50.6%	40.7%
University degree	13.0%	10.7%	23.7%	6.2%	11.1%

The workforce population for women, visible minorities and Aboriginal peoples is comprised of persons aged 15 and over who worked sometime in 1990 or 1991. The workforce population for persons with disabilities is comprised of persons aged 15 to 64 who worked sometime between 1986 and 1991.

The participation and unemployment rates are based on labour force activity in the week prior to the 1991 Census.

A LOOK AT THE 1991 EMPLOYMENT EQUITY POPULATIONS OF THE EDMONTON CMA

The following highlights provide a quick look at selected socio-economic characteristics of women, Aboriginal peoples, persons with disabilities and persons in a visible minority living in the census metropolitan area (CMA) of Edmonton. The data were drawn from the 1991 Census of Canada and the 1991 Health and Activity Limitation Survey and are based on definitions determined for employment equity purposes. These definitions are discussed in Women, Visible Minorities, Aboriginal Peoples and Persons with Disabilities... The 1991 Employment Equity Definitions. For further information please contact your nearest Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centre or the Employment Equity Data Program, Statistics Canada, Ottawa at (613) 951-0247.

Women

Did you know that ...

The total population of Edmonton in 1991 was 832,160 and that women comprised 50.1% of it.

Women represented 46.7% of the workforce in 1991 - an increase of 1.2% over 1986.

Just under one-third (30.9%) of women worked in clerical positions with a further 14.6% employed as service workers. The comparable percentages for men were 6.4% and 7.8%, respectively.

Women continued to lag behind men in filling upper level management positions although the gap narrowed. Just under one-quarter (22.9%) of upper level managers were women in 1991 up from 17.2% in 1986.

In the week prior to the 1991 Census, the labour force participation rate of women was 66.4% while that of men was 81.2%. The comparable figures for the week prior to the 1986 Census were 64.2% and 82.5%, respectively.

In the same reference week, 8.3% of women were unemployed in Edmonton. This rate was the same as that for men.

Just over one-third (34.5%) of the female population aged 15 and over living in Edmonton in 1991 had not completed high school while 12.0% had received a university degree. The comparable figures for men were 32.6% and 14.4%, respectively.

Visible Minorities

Did you also know that ...

Just under ten per cent (9.4%) of Canada's total visible minority population lived in Alberta in 1991 and that close to half (44.8%) of the total Albertan visible minority population lived in Edmonton.

With a population count of 105,735, visible minorities represented 12.7% of the total population of Edmonton in 1991 up from 9.3% in 1986.

At 58,465, visible minorities comprised 11.5% of the workforce population compared to 8.3% in 1986.

The highest concentrations of visible minorities were in the service worker (19.3%), professional (14.1%), and clerical worker (13.7%) groups.

In the week prior to the 1991 Census, the labour force participation rate for visible minorities was 71.2% compared to 73.8% for the total population of Edmonton.

In this same reference week, a higher percentage of this group were unemployed (11.6%) than were Edmontonians in general (8.3%).

Visible minorities living in Edmonton in 1991 fell into the two extremes of educational attainment. They had a higher percentage of university graduates (18.6%) than the general population (13.2%) of Edmonton 15 years and over. However, 35.9% of visible minorities had not completed high school compared to 33.5% for Edmontonians in general.

Aboriginal Peoples

The data also show that ...

The Aboriginal population of Alberta was 149,855 in 1991 and 28.9% of this population lived in Edmonton.

At 43,355, Aboriginal peoples represented 5.2% of the total population of Edmonton. Their representation in the workforce was 3.9%.

The Aboriginal workforce population was concentrated in the clerical worker (18.3%), service worker (16.6%) and other manual worker (14.6%) occupational groups.

In the week prior to the 1991 Census, the labour force participation rate for Aboriginal peoples (68.5%) was lower than that of the total population of Edmonton (73.8%).

A higher percentage of this group were unemployed (19.0%) than was the general population of Edmonton (8.3%) in this same reference week.

Almost half (49.2%) of Aboriginal peoples had not completed high school while 4.9% had a university degree.

Persons with Disabilities

In addition, the data reveal that ...

The employment equity derived population of persons with disabilities aged 15 to 64 living in Edmonton was 52,630 in 1991. This represented 9.1% of the population of Edmonton in this same age group.

The workforce population totalled 43,280 representing 8.7% of the total workforce population of Edmonton aged 15 to 64.

The largest proportion of persons with disabilities were employed as clerical workers (15.5%), other manual workers (14.9%), and service workers (11.8%).

In the week prior to the 1991 Census, the labour force participation rate for this group was 66.2% while the unemployment rate was 19.2%.

Persons with disabilities tended to have less formal education. Close to forty per cent of persons with disabilities aged 15 to 64 (39.1%) had not completed high school while 7.5% had a university degree.

The Employment Equity Populations of the Edmonton CMA, 1991

	Total	Women	Visible Minorities	Aboriginal Peoples	Persons with Disabilities (15 to 64)
Total Population	832,160	416,880	105,735	43,355	52,630
Representation of Total Population	100%	50.1%	12.7%	5.2%	9.1%
Workforce Population	510,485	238,300	58,465	20,145	43,280
Representation of Workforce Population	100%	46.7%	11.5%	3.9%	8.7%
Participation rate	73.8%	66.4%	71.2%	68.5%	66.2%
Unemployment rate	8.3%	8.3%	11.6%	19.0%	19.2%
Less than high school completion	33.5%	34.5%	35.9%	49.2%	39.1%
University degree	13.2%	12.0%	18.6%	4.9%	7.5%

The workforce population for women, visible minorities and Aboriginal peoples is comprised of persons aged 15 and over who worked sometime in 1990 or 1991. The workforce population for persons with disabilities is comprised of persons aged 15 to 64 who worked sometime between 1986 and 1991.

The participation and unemployment rates are based on labour force activity in the week prior to the 1991 Census.

A LOOK AT THE 1991 EMPLOYMENT EQUITY POPULATIONS OF THE CALGARY CMA

The following highlights provide a quick look at selected socio-economic characteristics of women, Aboriginal peoples, persons with disabilities and persons in a visible minority living in the census metropolitan area (CMA) of Calgary. The data were drawn from the 1991 Census of Canada and the 1991 Health and Activity Limitation Survey and are based on definitions determined for employment equity purposes. These definitions are discussed in Women, Visible Minorities, Aboriginal Peoples and Persons with Disabilities... The 1991 Employment Equity Definitions. For further information please contact your nearest Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centre or the Employment Equity Data Program, Statistics Canada, Ottawa at (613) 951-0247.

Women

Did you know that ...

The total population of Calgary in 1991 was 748,210 and that women comprised 50.0% of it.

Women represented 46.6% of the workforce in 1991 - an increase of 1.0% over 1986.

Almost one-third (32.4%) of women worked in clerical positions with a further 13.3% employed as service workers. The comparable percentages for men were 6.5% and 7.7%, respectively.

Women continued to lag behind men in filling upper level management positions although the gap narrowed. Under one-fifth (16.8%) of upper level managers were women in 1991 up from 14.0% in 1986.

In the week prior to the 1991 Census, the labour force participation rate of women was 68.6% while that of men was 83.1%. The comparable figures for the week prior to the 1986 Census were 66.5% and 84.2%, respectively.

In the same reference week, 8.4% of women were unemployed in Calgary compared to 7.6% of men.

Almost thirty per cent (29.8%) of the female population aged 15 and over living in Calgary in 1991 had not completed high school while 13.6% had received a university degree. The comparable figures for men were 28.2% and 19.1%, respectively.

Visible Minorities

Did you also know that ...

Just under ten per cent (9.4%) of Canada's total visible minority population lived in Alberta in 1991 and that close to half (43.5%) of the total Albertan visible minority population lived in Calgary.

With a population count of 102,580, visible minorities represented 13.7% of the total population of Calgary in 1991 up from 10.9% in 1986.

At 59,280, visible minorities comprised 12.5% of the workforce population compared to 9.5% in 1986.

The highest concentrations of visible minorities were in the service worker (18.4%), other manual worker (16.0%) and clerical worker (14.7%) groups.

In the week prior to the 1991 Census, the labour force participation rate for visible minorities was 73.5% compared to 75.8% for the total population of Calgary.

In this same reference week, a higher percentage of this group were unemployed (10.8%) than were Calgarians in general (8.0%).

Visible minorities living in Calgary in 1991 fell into the two extremes of educational attainment. They had a higher percentage of university graduates (18.2%) than the general population (16.3%) of Calgary 15 years and over. However, 35.7% of visible minorities had not completed high school compared to 29.0% for Calgarians in general.

Aboriginal Peoples

The data also show that ...

The Aboriginal population of Alberta was 149,855 in 1991 and 16.4% of this population lived in Calgary.

At 24,595, Aboriginal peoples represented 3.3% of the total population of Calgary. Their representation in the workforce was 2.7%.

The Aboriginal workforce population was concentrated in the clerical worker (19.2%), service worker (15.0%) and other manual worker (13.3%) occupational groups.

In the week prior to the 1991 Census, the labour force participation rate for Aboriginal peoples (74.4%) was lower than that of the total population of Calgary (75.8%).

A higher percentage of this group were unemployed (13.3%) than was the general population of Calgary (8.0%) in this same reference week.

Just under forty per cent (38.8%) of Aboriginal peoples had not completed high school while 6.6% had a university degree.

Persons with Disabilities

In addition, the data reveal that ...

The employment equity derived population of persons with disabilities aged 15 to 64 living in Calgary was 36,815 in 1991. This represented 7.0% of the population of Calgary in this same age group.

The workforce population totalled 29,605 representing 6.4% of the total workforce population of Calgary aged 15 to 64.

The largest proportion of persons with disabilities were employed as clerical workers (18.4%), professionals (14.4%) and service workers (13.6%).

In the week prior to the 1991 Census, the labour force participation rate for this group was 63.8% while the unemployment rate was 16.2%.

Just over one-third of persons with disabilities aged 15 to 64 (35.1%) had not completed high school while 16.8% had a university degree.

The Employment Equity Populations of the Calgary CMA, 1991

	Total	Women	Visible Minorities	Aboriginal Peoples	Persons with Disabilities (15 to 64)
Total Population	748,210	374,430	102,580	24,595	36,815
Representation of Total Population	100%	50.0%	13.7%	3.3%	7.0%
Workforce Population	474,695	221,120	59,280	12,975	29,605
Representation of Workforce Population	100%	46.6%	12.5%	2.7%	6.4%
Participation rate	75.8%	68.6%	73.5%	74.4%	63.8%
Unemployment rate	8.0%	8.4%	10.8%	13.3%	16.2%
Less than high school completion	29.0%	29.8%	35.7%	38.8%	35.1%
University degree	16.3%	13.6%	18.2%	6.6%	16.8%

The workforce population for women, visible minorities and Aboriginal peoples is comprised of persons aged 15 and over who worked sometime in 1990 or 1991. The workforce population for persons with disabilities is comprised of persons aged 15 to 64 who worked sometime between 1986 and 1991.

The participation and unemployment rates are based on labour force activity in the week prior to the 1991 Census.

A LOOK AT THE 1991 EMPLOYMENT EQUITY POPULATIONS OF THE VANCOUVER CMA

The following highlights provide a quick look at selected socio-economic characteristics of women, Aboriginal peoples, persons with disabilities and persons in a visible minority living in the census metropolitan area (CMA) of Vancouver. The data were drawn from the 1991 Census of Canada and the 1991 Health and Activity Limitation Survey and are based on definitions determined for employment equity purposes. These definitions are discussed in Women, Visible Minorities, Aboriginal Peoples and Persons with Disabilities... The 1991 Employment Equity Definitions. For further information please contact your nearest Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centre or the Employment Equity Data Program, Statistics Canada, Ottawa at (613) 951-0247.

Women

Did you know that ...

The total population of Vancouver in 1991 was 1,584,115 and that women comprised 50.7% of it.

Women represented 46.7% of the workforce in 1991 - an increase of 1.3% over 1986.

Almost one-third (31.4%) of women worked in clerical positions with a further 14.2% employed as service workers. The comparable percentages for men were 7.1% and 8.1%, respectively.

Women continued to lag behind men in filling upper level management positions although the gap narrowed. Under one-quarter (21.9%) of upper level managers were women in 1991 up from 16.3% in 1986.

In the week prior to the 1991 Census, the labour force participation rate of women was 62.5% while that of men was 77.2%. The comparable figures for the week prior to the 1986 Census were 59.2% and 77.9%, respectively.

In the same reference week, 9.3% of women were unemployed in Vancouver compared to 9.1% of men.

Almost one-third (31.1%) of the female population aged 15 and over living in Vancouver in 1991 had not completed high school while 12.3% had received a university degree. The comparable figures for men were 29.0% and 16.6%, respectively.

Visible Minorities

Did you also know that ...

Almost fifteen per cent (14.2%) of Canada's total visible minority population lived in British Columbia in 1991 and that over eighty per cent (82.1%) of the total British Columbian visible minority population lived in Vancouver.

With a population count of 379,480, visible minorities represented 24.0% of the total population of Vancouver in 1991 up from 16.9% in 1986.

At 215,875, visible minorities comprised 22.4% of the workforce population compared to 16.1% in 1986.

The highest concentrations of visible minorities were in the clerical worker (17.8%), service worker (15.5%), and other manual worker (15.2%) groups.

In the week prior to the 1991 Census, the labour force participation rate for visible minorities was 68.4% compared to 69.7% for the total population of Vancouver.

In this same reference week, a higher percentage of this group were unemployed (11.6%) than were Vancouverites in general (9.2%).

Visible minorities living in Vancouver in 1991 fell into the two extremes of educational attainment. They had a higher percentage of university graduates (17.3%) than the general population (14.4%) of Vancouver 15 years and over. However, 33.4% of visible minorities had not completed high school compared to 30.1% for Vancouverites in general.

Aboriginal Peoples

The data also show that ...

The Aboriginal population of British Columbia was 172,475 in 1991 and 25.2% of this population lived in Vancouver.

At 43,440, Aboriginal peoples represented 2.7% of the total population of Vancouver. Their representation in the workforce was 2.4%.

The Aboriginal workforce population was concentrated in the clerical worker (18.3%), other manual worker (14.9%) and service worker (13.5%) occupational groups.

In the week prior to the 1991 Census, the labour force participation rate for Aboriginal peoples (72.3%) was higher than that of the total population of Vancouver (69.7%).

A higher percentage of this group were unemployed (17.6%) than was the general population of Vancouver (9.2%) in this same reference week.

Almost forty per cent (38.1%) of Aboriginal peoples had not completed high school while 7.6% had a university degree.

Persons with Disabilities

In addition, the data reveal that ...

The employment equity derived population of persons with disabilities aged 15 to 64 living in Vancouver was 74,595 in 1991. This represented 6.7% of the population of Vancouver in this same age group.

The workforce population totalled 56,235 representing 6.0% of the total workforce population of Vancouver aged 15 to 64.

The largest proportion of persons with disabilities were employed as other manual workers (16.8%), clerical workers (15.1%), and service workers (14.9%).

In the week prior to the 1991 Census, the labour force participation rate for this group was 61.8% while the unemployment rate was 19.7%.

Persons with disabilities tended to have less formal education. Over one-third of persons with disabilities aged 15 to 64 (36.9%) had not completed high school while 8.2% had a university degree.

The Employment Equity Populations of the Vancouver CMA, 1991

	Total	Women	Visible Minorities	Aboriginal Peoples	Persons with Disabilities (15 to 64)
Total Population	1,584,115	802,595	379,480	43,440	74,595
Representation of Total Population	100%	50.7%	24.0%	2.7%	6.7%
Workforce Population	963,755	450,080	215,875	23,490	56,235
Representation of Workforce Population	100%	46.7%	22.4%	2.4%	6.0%
Participation rate	69.7%	62.5%	68.4%	72.3%	61.8%
Unemployment rate	9.2%	9.3%	11.6%	17.6%	19.7%
Less than high school completion	30.1%	31.1%	33.4%	38.1%	36.9%
University degree	14.4%	12.3%	17.3%	7.6%	8.2%

The workforce population for women, visible minorities and Aboriginal peoples is comprised of persons aged 15 and over who worked sometime in 1990 or 1991. The workforce population for persons with disabilities is comprised of persons aged 15 to 64 who worked sometime between 1986 and 1991.

The participation and unemployment rates are based on labour force activity in the week prior to the 1991 Census.

A PROFILE OF VISIBLE MINORITIES IN CANADA

The following is a summary of socio-economic characteristics of visible minorities living in Canada. The data, drawn from the 1991 Census of Canada, are based on definitions used for employment equity purposes. These definitions are discussed in Women, Visible Minorities, Aboriginal Peoples and Persons with Disabilities... The 1991 Employment Equity Definitions. For further information, please contact your nearest Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centre or the Employment Equity Data Program, Statistics Canada, Ottawa at (613) 951-0247.

In 1991, the visible minority population was 2,525,480 representing 9.4% of the total population of Canada. The three largest visible minority groups in Canada were the Chinese (626,435), the South Asian (505,515) and the Black (504,290).

Most visible minorities lived in Canada's larger cities. Almost forty percent (39.5%) lived in Toronto in 1991, 15.0% made their home in Vancouver and 13.8% lived in Montreal.

Canada's visible minority population had a slightly higher proportion of females (50.3%) than males (49.7%) in 1991. In comparison, 50.6% of the total Canadian population was female, while 49.4% was male.

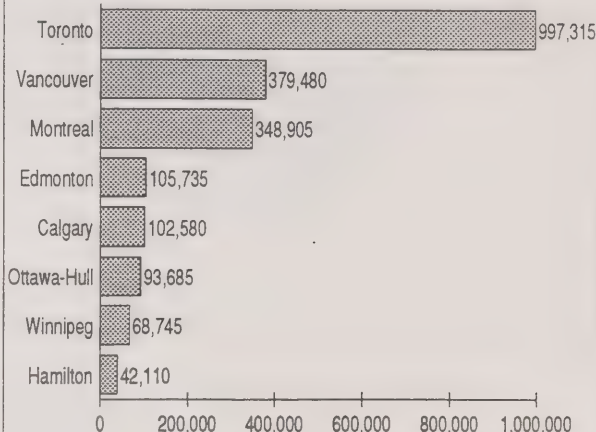
The visible minority population of Canada, in 1991, was relatively young: 25.5% was under age 15, and 16.5% was between the ages of 15 and 24. Only 5.4% of the visible minority population was aged 65 and over. The comparable percentages for the total Canadian population were 21.1%, 14.2% and 10.9%, respectively.

About one in twelve (8.2%) visible minorities reported in the 1991 Census that they could not speak either of Canada's official languages. Over three-quarters (76.0%) reported they spoke English only, 4.6% reported they spoke French only, and 11.2% reported they could speak both languages.

According to the 1991 Census, 64.1% of visible minorities were immigrants to Canada. Of those who were immigrants, 48.5% arrived in Canada between 1982 and 1991, 35.8% between 1972 and 1981, 12.8% between 1962 and 1971, and 2.9% prior to 1962.

In 1991, one-third (33.0%) of visible minorities aged 15 and over had not completed high school, 13.7% had attained a high school diploma, 35.2% had some postsecondary training, and 18.2% had a university degree. The comparable percentages for the total

Top 8 CMAs for Visible Minorities in Canada, 1991



Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 1991

population were 38.2%, 14.8%, 35.7% and 11.4%, respectively.

At 1,415,750, visible minorities comprised 9.1% of the total Canadian workforce.

The visible minority workforce was concentrated in the clerical (17.2%), other manual (15.9%) and professional (13.3%) occupational groups. In comparison, the percentages for the total population were 16.7%, 13.6% and 12.9%, respectively.

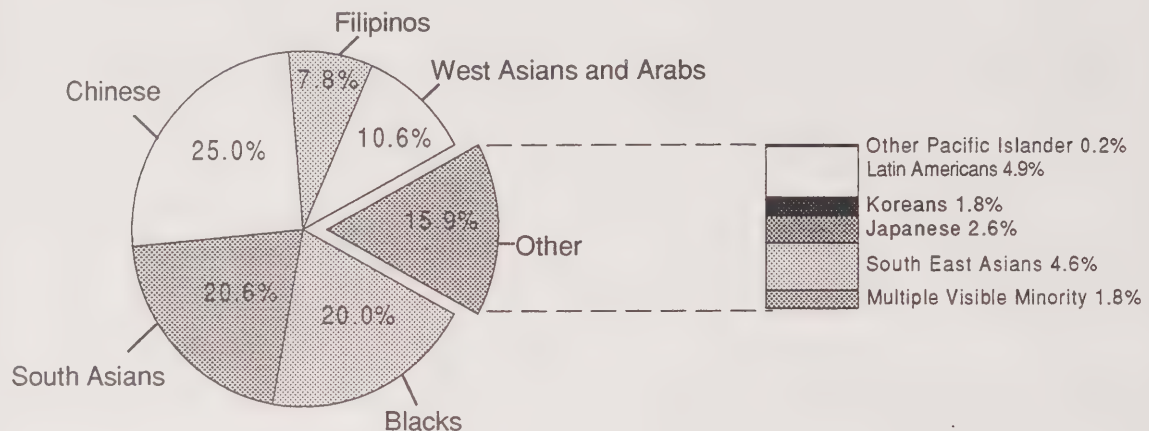
In the week prior to the 1991 Census, the labour force participation rate for visible minorities was 70.5% compared with 67.9% for the total population.

In the same reference week, a higher percentage of visible minorities were unemployed (13.1%) than were persons in the total population (10.2%).

Distribution of Visible Minority Workforce by Subgroup, Canada, 1991

Population 15 years and over

Total Visible Minority Workforce = 1,415,750(100%)



Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 1991

Selected Characteristics for the Total Canadian and Visible Minority Populations, 1991

	Canada	Visible Minorities
Total population	26,994,045	2,525,480
Sex:		
Females	13,656,370	1,269,240
Males	13,337,670	1,256,240
Age:		
Under age 15	5,689,300	644,180
Age 15 - 24	3,832,825	416,555
Age 25 - 44	9,193,915	934,485
Age 45 - 64	5,345,680	395,050
Age 65 and over	2,932,320	135,205
Population age of 15 and over	21,304,740	1,881,300
Highest level of schooling:		
Less than high school completion	8,130,250	620,180
High school diploma	3,146,345	258,130
Postsecondary	7,608,395	661,430
University degree	2,419,750	341,560
Labour force:		
Participation rate	67.9%	70.5%
Unemployment rate	10.2%	13.1%

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 1991.

A PROFILE OF BLACKS IN CANADA

The following is a summary of socio-economic characteristics of Blacks living in Canada. The data, drawn from the 1991 Census of Canada, are based on definitions used for employment equity purposes. These definitions are discussed in Women, Visible Minorities, Aboriginal Peoples and Persons with Disabilities... The 1991 Employment Equity Definitions. For further information, please contact your nearest Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centre or the Employment Equity Data Program, Statistics Canada, Ottawa at (613) 951-0247.

In 1991, there were 504,290 Blacks living in Canada. Persons in this visible minority subgroup made up 1.9% of the total population and 20.0% of the visible minority population. Blacks were Canada's third largest visible minority group; the two largest being the Chinese (626,435) and the South Asian (505,515).

As with visible minorities in general, most Blacks lived in Canada's larger cities. Almost half of the Black population (47.8%) lived in Toronto in 1991, while 20.1% made their home in Montreal.

Canada's Black population had a higher proportion of females (52.1%) than males (47.9%) in 1991. In comparison, 50.6% of the total Canadian population was female, while 49.4% was male.

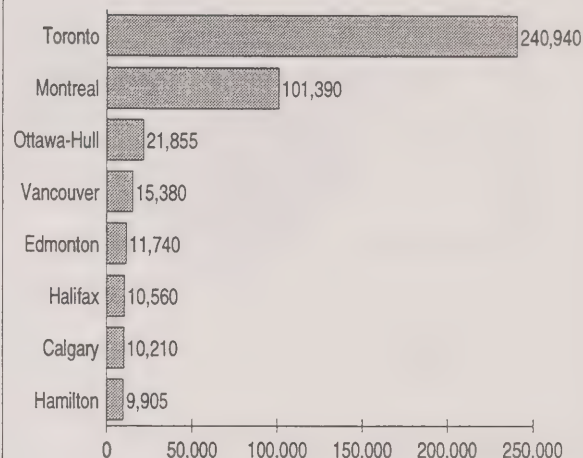
The Black population living in Canada, in 1991, was relatively young: 27.1% of Blacks were under age 15, and 17.9% were between the ages of 15 and 24. Only 4.3% of Blacks were aged 65 and over. The comparable percentages for the total Canadian population were 21.1%, 14.2% and 10.9%, respectively.

Fewer than one per cent (0.9%) of Blacks reported in the 1991 Census that they could not speak either of Canada's official languages. Over three-quarters (77.0%) of Blacks reported they spoke English only, 10.0% reported they spoke French only, and 12.0% reported they could speak both languages.

According to the 1991 Census, over one-half of Blacks (56.4%) were immigrants to Canada. Of all Black immigrants, 36.4% arrived in Canada between 1982 and 1991, 39.0% between 1972 and 1981, 20.5% between 1962 and 1971, and 4.1% prior to 1962.

In 1991, just over one-third (33.7%) of Blacks aged 15 and over had not completed high school, 14.6% had attained a high school diploma, 41.9% had some postsecondary training, and 9.8% had a university degree. The comparable percentages for the total

Top 8 CMAs for Blacks in Canada, 1991



Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 1991

population were 38.2%, 14.8%, 35.7% and 11.4%, respectively.

At 283,355, Blacks comprised 1.8% of the total workforce and 20.0% of the visible minority workforce in Canada.

The Black workforce population was concentrated in the clerical (19.1%), other manual (15.6%) and service worker (13.4%) occupational groups. In comparison, the percentages for the total population were 16.7%, 13.6% and 10.1%, respectively.

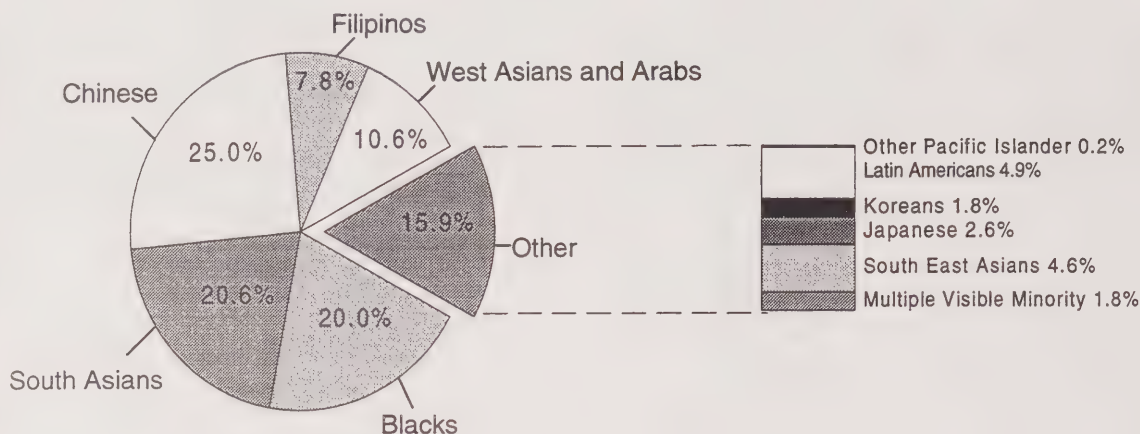
In the week prior to the 1991 Census, the labour force participation rate for Blacks was 73.0%, compared with 67.9% for the total population.

In the same reference week, a higher percentage of Blacks were unemployed (15.0%) than were persons in the total population (10.2%).

Distribution of Visible Minority Workforce by Subgroup, Canada, 1991

Population 15 years and over

Total Visible Minority Workforce = 1,415,750(100%)



Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 1991

Selected Characteristics for the Total Canadian Population, Visible Minorities and Blacks, 1991

	Canada	Visible Minorities	Blacks
Total population	26,994,045	2,525,480	504,290
Sex:			
Females	13,656,370	1,269,240	262,695
Males	13,337,670	1,256,240	241,595
Age:			
Under age 15	5,689,300	644,180	136,895
Age 15 - 24	3,832,825	416,555	90,390
Age 25 - 44	9,193,915	934,485	175,905
Age 45 - 64	5,345,680	395,050	79,490
Age 65 and over	2,932,320	135,205	21,600
Population age of 15 and over	21,304,740	1,881,300	367,395
Highest level of schooling:			
Less than high school completion	8,130,250	620,180	123,950
High school diploma	3,146,345	258,130	53,480
Postsecondary	7,608,395	661,430	153,950
University degree	2,419,750	341,560	36,015
Labour force:			
Participation rate	67.9%	70.5%	73.0%
Unemployment rate	10.2%	13.1%	15.0%

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 1991.

A PROFILE OF CHINESE IN CANADA

The following is a summary of socio-economic characteristics of Chinese living in Canada. The data, drawn from the 1991 Census of Canada, are based on definitions used for employment equity purposes. These definitions are discussed in Women, Visible Minorities, Aboriginal Peoples and Persons with Disabilities... The 1991 Employment Equity Definitions. For further information, please contact your nearest Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centre or the Employment Equity Data Program, Statistics Canada, Ottawa at (613) 951-0247.

In 1991, there were 626,435 Chinese living in Canada. Persons in this visible minority subgroup made up 2.3% of the total population and 24.8% of the visible minority population. The Chinese were the largest visible minority group in Canada.

As with visible minorities in general, most Chinese lived in Canada's larger cities. Over one-third of the Chinese population (38.7%) lived in Toronto in 1991, while 28.0% made their home in Vancouver.

Canada's Chinese population had a higher proportion of females (50.2%) than males (49.8%) in 1991. In comparison, 50.6% of the total Canadian population was female, while 49.4% was male.

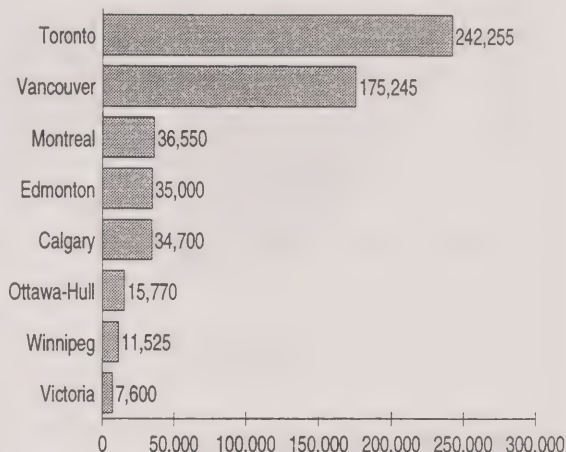
The Chinese population living in Canada, in 1991, was relatively young: 21.8% of Chinese were under age 15, and 15.8% were between the ages of 15 and 24. Only 7.5% of Chinese were aged 65 and over. The comparable percentages for the total Canadian population were 21.1%, 14.2% and 10.9%, respectively.

Nearly one in six (16.4%) Chinese reported in the 1991 Census that they could not speak either of Canada's official languages. Over three-quarters (77.1%) of Chinese reported they spoke English only, 1.0% reported they spoke French only, and 5.5% reported they could speak both languages.

According to the 1991 Census, about seven in ten Chinese (69.4%) were immigrants to Canada. Of all Chinese immigrants, 51.1% arrived in Canada between 1982 and 1991, 33.6% between 1972 and 1981, 10.7% between 1962 and 1971, and 4.7% prior to 1962.

In 1991, over one-third (35.8%) of Chinese aged 15 and over had not completed high school, 12.6% had attained a high school diploma, 30.8% had some postsecondary training, and 20.8% had a university degree. The comparable percentages for the total population were 38.2%, 14.8%, 35.7% and 11.4%, respectively.

Top 8 CMAs for Chinese in Canada, 1991



Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 1991

At 353,785, Chinese comprised 2.3% of the total workforce and 25.0% of the visible minority workforce in Canada.

The Chinese workforce population was concentrated in the clerical (17.4%), professional (16.2%) and service worker (14.6%) occupational groups. In comparison, the percentages for the total population were 16.7%, 12.9% and 10.1%, respectively.

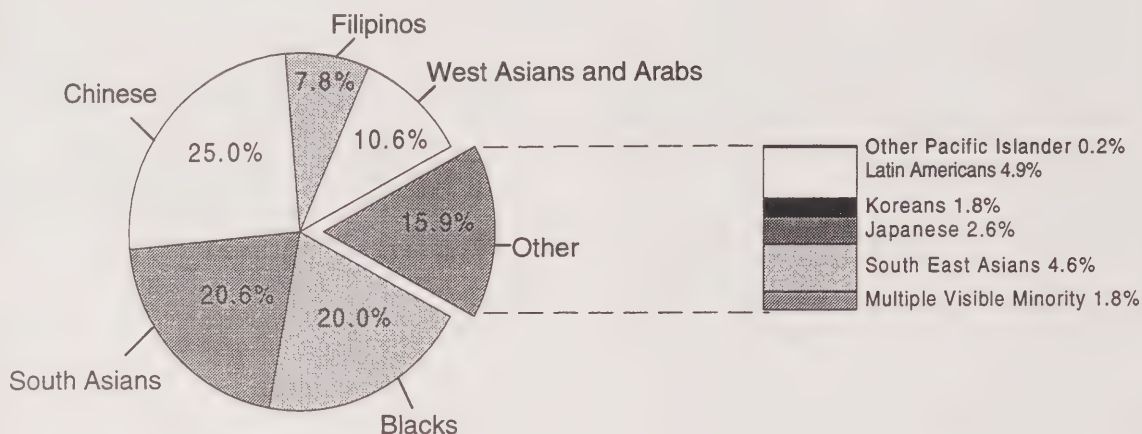
In the week prior to the 1991 Census, the labour force participation rate for Chinese was 66.5%, compared with 67.9% for the total population.

In the same reference week, a smaller percentage of Chinese were unemployed (9.9%) than were persons in the total population (10.2%).

Distribution of Visible Minority Workforce by Subgroup, Canada, 1991

Population 15 years and over

Total Visible Minority Workforce = 1,415,750(100%)



Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 1991

Selected Characteristics for the Total Canadian Population, Visible Minorities and Chinese, 1991

	Canada	Visible Minorities	Chinese
Total population	26,994,045	2,525,480	626,435
Sex:			
Females	13,656,370	1,269,240	314,245
Males	13,337,670	1,256,240	312,185
Age:			
Under age 15	5,689,300	644,180	136,685
Age 15 - 24	3,832,825	416,555	98,930
Age 25 - 44	9,193,915	934,485	240,900
Age 45 - 64	5,345,680	395,050	102,855
Age 65 and over	2,932,320	135,205	47,055
Population age of 15 and over	21,304,740	1,881,300	489,745
Highest level of schooling:			
Less than high school completion	8,130,250	620,180	175,285
High school diploma	3,146,345	258,130	61,790
Postsecondary	7,608,395	661,430	150,755
University degree	2,419,750	341,560	101,910
Labour force:			
Participation rate	67.9%	70.5%	66.5%
Unemployment rate	10.2%	13.1%	9.9%

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 1991.

A PROFILE OF JAPANESE IN CANADA

The following is a summary of socio-economic characteristics of Japanese living in Canada. The data, drawn from the 1991 Census of Canada, are based on definitions used for employment equity purposes. These definitions are discussed in Women, Visible Minorities, Aboriginal Peoples and Persons with Disabilities... The 1991 Employment Equity Definitions. For further information, please contact your nearest Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centre or the Employment Equity Data Program, Statistics Canada, Ottawa at (613) 951-0247.

In 1991, there were 63,860 Japanese living in Canada. Persons in this visible minority subgroup made up 0.2% of the total population and 2.5% of the visible minority population. In comparison, the two largest visible minority groups in Canada were the Chinese (626,435) and the South Asian (505,515).

As with visible minorities in general, most Japanese lived in Canada's larger cities. More than one-quarter of the Japanese population (29.8%) lived in Vancouver in 1991, while 26.2% made their home in Toronto.

Canada's Japanese population had a higher proportion of females (51.3%) than males (48.7%) in 1991. In comparison, 50.6% of the total Canadian population was female, while 49.4% was male.

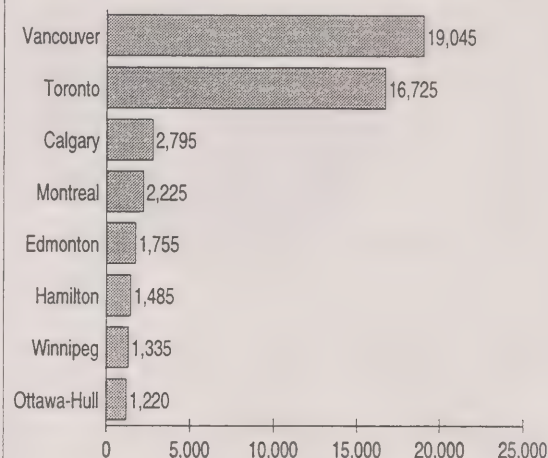
The age structure of the Japanese population living in Canada, in 1991, was similar to that of the total population: 20.9% of Japanese were under age 15, and 16.6% were between the ages of 15 and 24. Only 10.9% of Japanese were aged 65 and over. The comparable percentages for the total Canadian population were 21.1%, 14.2% and 10.9%, respectively.

A small proportion (5.3%) of Japanese reported in the 1991 Census that they could not speak either of Canada's official languages. The majority (87.5%) of Japanese reported they spoke English only, 0.3% reported they spoke French only, and 6.8% reported they could speak both languages.

According to the 1991 Census, about one in five Japanese (19.2%) were immigrants to Canada. Of all Japanese immigrants, 27.3% arrived in Canada between 1982 and 1991, 33.0% between 1972 and 1981, 23.3% between 1962 and 1971, and 19.2% prior to 1962.

In 1991, almost one-quarter (24.0%) of Japanese aged 15 and over had not completed high school, 13.9% had attained a high school diploma, 39.2% had some postsecondary training, and 22.8% had a university degree. The comparable percentages for

Top 8 CMAs for Japanese in Canada, 1991



Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 1991

the total population were 38.2%, 14.8%, 35.7% and 11.4%, respectively.

At 36,845, Japanese comprised 0.2% of the total workforce and 2.6% of the visible minority workforce in Canada.

The Japanese workforce population was concentrated in the professional (18.7%), clerical (18.5%) and middle and other manager (10.6%) occupational groups. In comparison, the percentages for the total population were 12.9%, 16.7% and 8.5%, respectively.

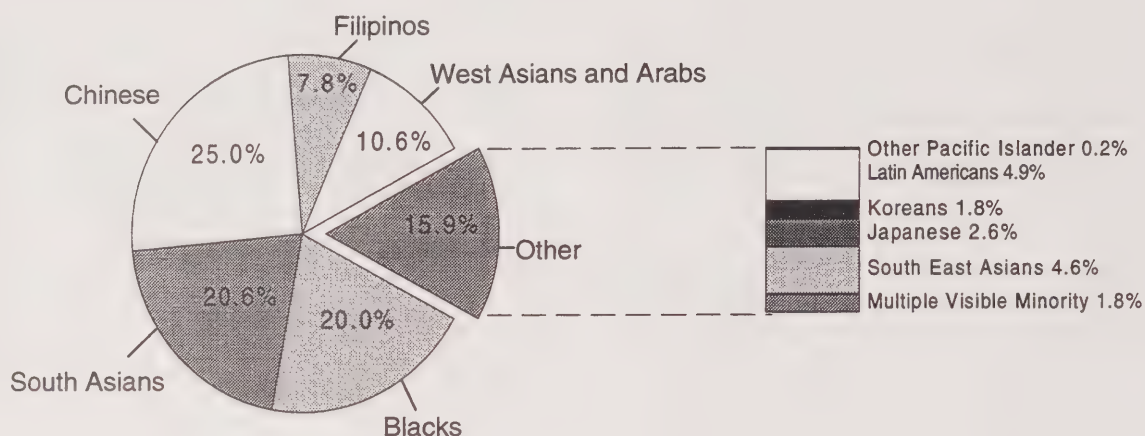
In the week prior to the 1991 Census, the labour force participation rate for Japanese was 65.6%, compared with 67.9% for the total population.

In the same reference week, a smaller percentage of Japanese were unemployed (6.3%) than were persons in the total population (10.2%).

Distribution of Visible Minority Workforce by Subgroup, Canada, 1991

Population 15 years and over

Total Visible Minority Workforce = 1,415,750(100%)



Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 1991

Selected Characteristics for the Total Canadian Population, Visible Minorities and Japanese, 1991

	Canada	Visible Minorities	Japanese
Total population	26,994,045	2,525,480	63,860
Sex:			
Females	13,656,370	1,269,240	32,745
Males	13,337,670	1,256,240	31,115
Age:			
Under age 15	5,689,300	644,180	13,325
Age 15 - 24	3,832,825	416,555	10,590
Age 25 - 44	9,193,915	934,485	19,635
Age 45 - 64	5,345,680	395,050	13,365
Age 65 and over	2,932,320	135,205	6,945
Population age of 15 and over	21,304,740	1,881,300	50,540
Highest level of schooling:			
Less than high school completion	8,130,250	620,180	12,140
High school diploma	3,146,345	258,130	7,045
Postsecondary	7,608,395	661,430	19,820
University degree	2,419,750	341,560	11,530
Labour force:			
Participation rate	67.9%	70.5%	65.6%
Unemployment rate	10.2%	13.1%	6.3%

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 1991.

A PROFILE OF KOREANS IN CANADA

The following is a summary of socio-economic characteristics of Koreans living in Canada. The data, drawn from the 1991 Census of Canada, are based on definitions used for employment equity purposes. These definitions are discussed in Women, Visible Minorities, Aboriginal Peoples and Persons with Disabilities... The 1991 Employment Equity Definitions. For further information, please contact your nearest Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centre or the Employment Equity Data Program, Statistics Canada, Ottawa at (613) 951-0247.

In 1991, there were 45,535 Koreans living in Canada. Persons in this visible minority subgroup made up 0.2% of the total population and 1.8% of the visible minority population. In comparison, the two largest visible minority groups in Canada were the Chinese (626,435) and the South Asian (505,515).

As with visible minorities in general, most Koreans lived in Canada's larger cities. Almost one-half of the Korean population (48.5%) lived in Toronto in 1991, while 18.8% made their home in Vancouver.

Canada's Korean population had a higher proportion of females (51.3%) than males (48.7%) in 1991. In comparison, 50.6% of the total Canadian population was female, while 49.4% was male.

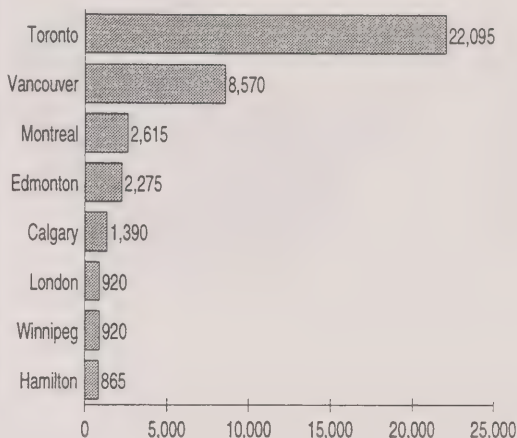
The Korean population living in Canada, in 1991, was relatively young: 23.7% of Koreans were under age 15, and 21.8% were between the ages of 15 and 24. Only 4.9% of Koreans were aged 65 and over. The comparable percentages for the total Canadian population were 21.1%, 14.2% and 10.9%, respectively.

More than one in ten (11.8%) Koreans reported in the 1991 Census that they could not speak either of Canada's official languages. The majority (80.0%) of Koreans reported they spoke English only, 1.5% reported they spoke French only, and 6.7% reported they could speak both languages.

According to the 1991 Census, almost three-quarters of Koreans (73.1%) were immigrants to Canada. Of all Korean immigrants, 44.3% arrived in Canada between 1982 and 1991, 43.0% between 1972 and 1981, 12.5% between 1962 and 1971, and 0.2% prior to 1962.

In 1991, almost one-quarter (23.9%) of Koreans aged 15 and over had not completed high school, 16.8% had attained a high school diploma, 32.4% had some postsecondary training, and 26.9% had a university degree. The comparable percentages for the total

Top 8 CMAs for Koreans in Canada, 1991



Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 1991

population were 38.2%, 14.8%, 35.7% and 11.4%, respectively.

At 26,130, Koreans comprised 0.2% of the total workforce and 1.8% of the visible minority workforce in Canada.

The Korean workforce population was concentrated in the clerical (16.8%), middle and other manager (14.4%) and sales worker (13.8%) occupational groups. In comparison, the percentages for the total population were 16.7%, 8.5% and 7.7%, respectively.

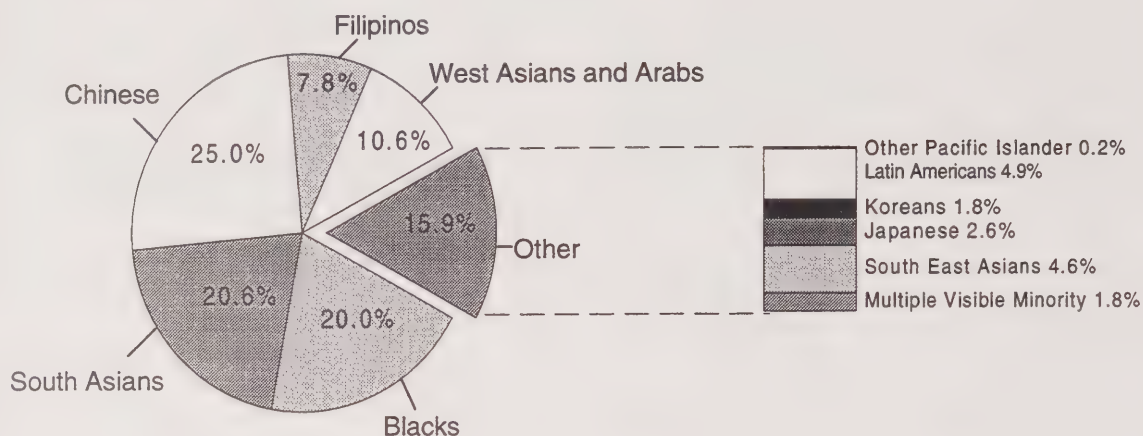
In the week prior to the 1991 Census, the labour force participation rate for Koreans was 68.0%, compared with 67.9% for the total population.

In the same reference week, a smaller percentage of Koreans were unemployed (8.1%) than were persons in the total population (10.2%).

Distribution of Visible Minority Workforce by Subgroup, Canada, 1991

Population 15 years and over

Total Visible Minority Workforce = 1,415,750(100%)



Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 1991

Selected Characteristics for the Total Canadian Population, Visible Minorities and Koreans, 1991

	Canada	Visible Minorities	Koreans
Total population	26,994,045	2,525,480	48,535
Sex:			
Females	13,656,370	1,269,240	23,370
Males	13,337,670	1,256,240	22,160
Age:			
Under age 15	5,689,300	644,180	10,790
Age 15 - 24	3,832,825	416,555	9,930
Age 25 - 44	9,193,915	934,485	13,055
Age 45 - 64	5,345,680	395,050	9,525
Age 65 and over	2,932,320	135,205	2,220
Population age of 15 and over	21,304,740	1,881,300	34,745
Highest level of schooling:			
Less than high school completion	8,130,250	620,180	8,295
High school diploma	3,146,345	258,130	5,820
Postsecondary	7,608,395	661,430	11,270
University degree	2,419,750	341,560	9,350
Labour force:			
Participation rate	67.9%	70.5%	68.0%
Unemployment rate	10.2%	13.1%	8.1%

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 1991.

A PROFILE OF FILIPINOS IN CANADA

The following is a summary of socio-economic characteristics of Filipinos living in Canada. The data, drawn from the 1991 Census of Canada, are based on definitions used for employment equity purposes. These definitions are discussed in Women, Visible Minorities, Aboriginal Peoples and Persons with Disabilities... The 1991 Employment Equity Definitions. For further information, please contact your nearest Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centre or the Employment Equity Data Program, Statistics Canada, Ottawa at (613) 951-0247.

In 1991, there were 169,155 Filipinos living in Canada. Persons in this visible minority subgroup made up 0.6% of the total population and 6.7% of the visible minority population. In comparison, the two largest visible minority groups in Canada were the Chinese (626,435) and the South Asian (505,515).

As with visible minorities in general, most Filipinos lived in Canada's larger cities. A large proportion of the Filipino population (41.6%) lived in Toronto in 1991, while 15.9% lived in Vancouver, and 13.4% made their home in Winnipeg.

Canada's Filipino population had a much higher proportion of females (60.1%) than males (39.9%) in 1991. In comparison, 50.6% of the total Canadian population was female, while 49.4% was male.

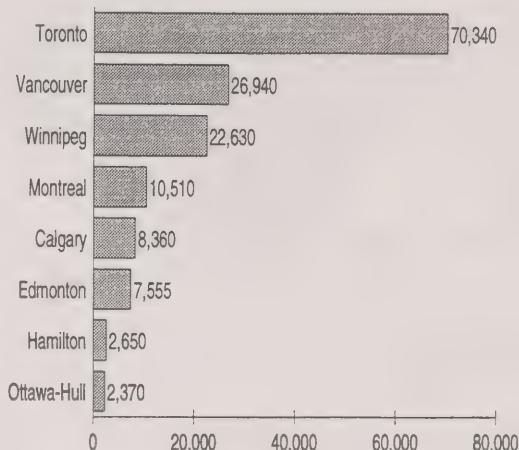
The Filipino population living in Canada, in 1991, was relatively young: 22.9% of Filipinos were under age 15, and 14.2% were between the ages of 15 and 24. Only 5.9% of Filipinos were aged 65 and over. The comparable percentages for the total Canadian population were 21.1%, 14.2% and 10.9%, respectively.

A very small proportion (1.3%) of Filipinos reported in the 1991 Census that they could not speak either of Canada's official languages. The majority (94.0%) of Filipinos reported they spoke English only, 0.1% reported they spoke French only, and 4.6% reported they could speak both languages.

According to the 1991 Census, over two-thirds of Filipinos (68.6%) were immigrants to Canada. Of all Filipino immigrants, 48.0% arrived in Canada between 1982 and 1991, 40.8% between 1972 and 1981, 10.8% between 1962 and 1971, and 0.4% prior to 1962.

In 1991, about one in five (20.3%) Filipinos aged 15 and over had not completed high school, 11.3% had attained a high school diploma, 42.7% had some postsecondary training, and 25.7% had a university degree. The comparable percentages for the total

Top 8 CMAs for Filipinos in Canada, 1991



Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 1991

population were 38.2%, 14.8%, 35.7% and 11.4%, respectively.

At 110,940, Filipinos comprised 0.7% of the total workforce and 7.8% of the visible minority workforce in Canada.

The Filipino workforce population was concentrated in the service (25.3%), clerical (18.6%) and other manual worker (13.7%) occupational groups. In comparison, the percentages for the total population were 10.1%, 16.7%, and 13.6%, respectively.

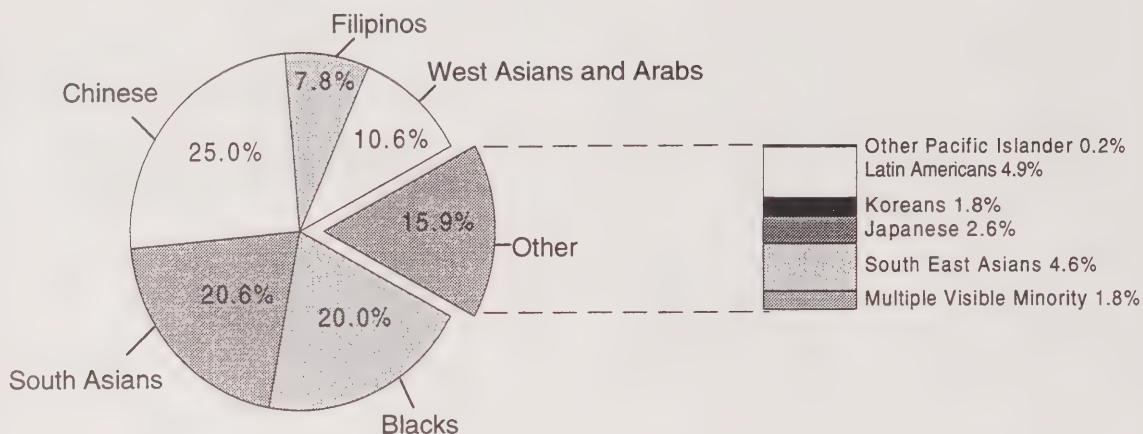
In the week prior to the 1991 Census, the labour force participation rate for Filipinos was 80.3%, compared with 67.9% for the total population.

In the same reference week, a smaller percentage of Filipinos were unemployed (6.5%) than were persons in the total population (10.2%).

Distribution of Visible Minority Workforce by Subgroup, Canada, 1991

Population 15 years and over

Total Visible Minority Workforce = 1,415,750(100%)



Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 1991

Selected Characteristics for the Total Canadian Population, Visible Minorities and Filipinos, 1991

	Canada	Visible Minorities	Filipinos
Total population	26,994,045	2,525,480	169,155
Sex:			
Females	13,656,370	1,269,240	101,645
Males	13,337,670	1,256,240	67,505
Age:			
Under age 15	5,689,300	644,180	38,735
Age 15 - 24	3,832,825	416,555	24,075
Age 25 - 44	9,193,915	934,485	70,230
Age 45 - 64	5,345,680	395,050	26,055
Age 65 and over	2,932,320	135,205	10,060
Population age of 15 and over	21,304,740	1,881,300	130,415
Highest level of schooling:			
Less than high school completion	8,130,250	620,180	26,490
High school diploma	3,146,345	258,130	14,700
Postsecondary	7,608,395	661,430	55,645
University degree	2,419,750	341,560	33,580
Labour force:			
Participation rate	67.9%	70.5%	80.3%
Unemployment rate	10.2%	13.1%	6.5%

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 1991.

A PROFILE OF LATIN AMERICANS IN CANADA

The following is a summary of socio-economic characteristics of Latin Americans living in Canada. The data, drawn from the 1991 Census of Canada, are based on definitions used for employment equity purposes. These definitions are discussed in Women, Visible Minorities, Aboriginal Peoples and Persons with Disabilities... The 1991 Employment Equity Definitions. For further information, please contact your nearest Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centre or the Employment Equity Data Program, Statistics Canada, Ottawa at (613) 951-0247.

In 1991, there were 134,535 Latin Americans living in Canada. Persons in this visible minority subgroup made up 0.5% of the total population and 5.3% of the visible minority population. In comparison, the two largest visible minority groups in Canada were the Chinese (626,435) and the South Asian (505,515).

As with visible minorities in general, most Latin Americans lived in Canada's larger cities. Almost one-third of the Latin American population (32.6%) lived in Toronto in 1991, while 23.6% made their home in Montreal.

Canada's Latin American population had a higher proportion of females (50.1%) than males (49.9%) in 1991. In comparison, 50.6% of the total Canadian population was female, while 49.4% was male.

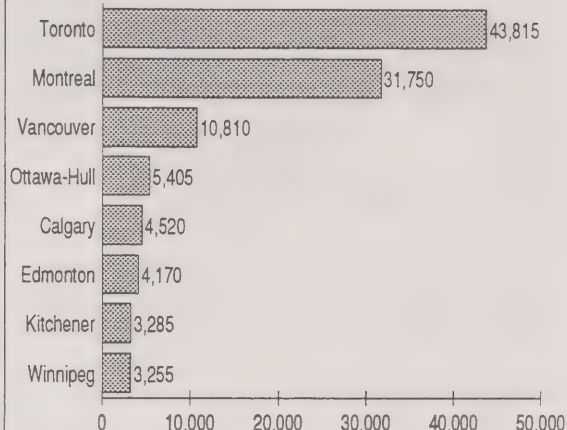
The Latin American population living in Canada, in 1991, was relatively young: 28.6% of Latin Americans were under age 15, and 18.1% were between the ages of 15 and 24. Only 2.3% of Latin Americans were aged 65 and over. The comparable percentages for the total Canadian population were 21.1%, 14.2% and 10.9%, respectively.

More than one in ten (13.2%) of Latin Americans reported in the 1991 Census that they could not speak either of Canada's official languages. Over half (61.2%) of Latin Americans reported they spoke English only, 11.6% reported they spoke French only, and 14.0% reported they could speak both languages.

According to the 1991 Census, about seven in ten Latin Americans (69.6%) were immigrants to Canada. Of all Latin American immigrants, 71.6% arrived in Canada between 1982 and 1991, 22.4% between 1972 and 1981, 5.1% between 1962 and 1971, and 0.9% prior to 1962.

In 1991, over one-third (36.3%) of Latin Americans aged 15 and over had not completed high school, 14.3% had attained a high school diploma, 37.9% had some postsecondary training, and 11.5% had a university degree. The comparable percentages for

Top 8 CMA's for Latin Americans in Canada, 1991



Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 1991

the total population were 38.2%, 14.8%, 35.7% and 11.4%, respectively.

At 68,955, Latin Americans comprised 0.4% of the total workforce and 4.9% of the visible minority workforce in Canada.

The Latin American workforce population was concentrated in the other manual (28.4%), service (13.3%) and clerical worker (13.2%) occupational groups. In comparison, the percentages for the total population were 13.6%, 10.1% and 16.7%, respectively.

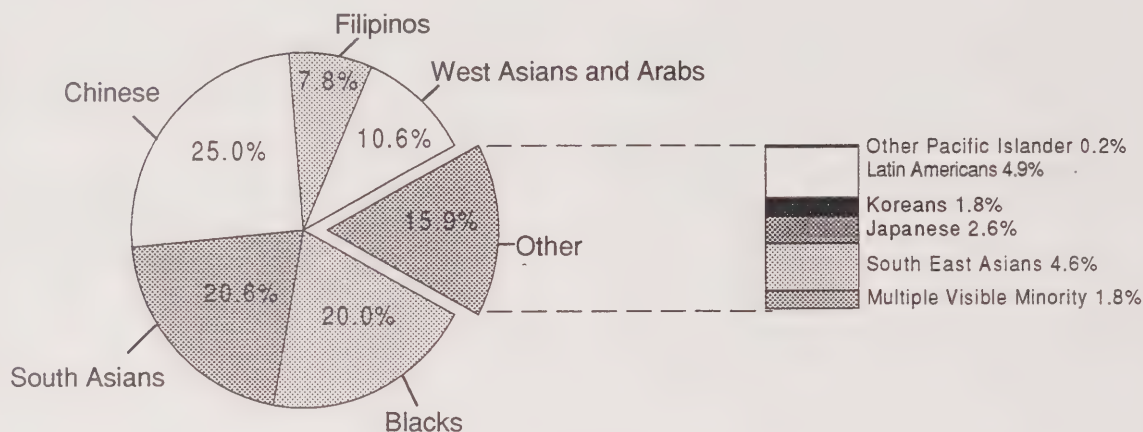
In the week prior to the 1991 Census, the labour force participation rate for Latin Americans was 67.1%, compared with 67.9% for the total population.

In the same reference week, a higher percentage of Latin Americans were unemployed (19.7%) than were persons in the total population (10.2%).

Distribution of Visible Minority Workforce by Subgroup, Canada, 1991

Population 15 years and over

Total Visible Minority Workforce = 1,415,750(100%)



Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 1991

Selected Characteristics for the Total Canadian Population, Visible Minorities and Latin Americans, 1991

	Canada	Visible Minorities	Latin American
Total population	26,994,045	2,525,480	134,535
Sex:			
Females	13,656,370	1,269,240	67,390
Males	13,337,670	1,256,240	67,145
Age:			
Under age 15	5,689,300	644,180	38,515
Age 15 - 24	3,832,825	416,555	24,290
Age 25 - 44	9,193,915	934,485	54,370
Age 45 - 64	5,345,680	395,050	14,290
Age 65 and over	2,932,320	135,205	3,070
Population age of 15 and over	21,304,740	1,881,300	96,015
Highest level of schooling:			
Less than high school completion	8,130,250	620,180	34,845
High school diploma	3,146,345	258,130	13,730
Postsecondary	7,608,395	661,430	36,410
University degree	2,419,750	341,560	11,025
Labour force:			
Participation rate	67.9%	70.5%	67.1%
Unemployment rate	10.2%	13.1%	19.7%

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 1991.

A PROFILE OF SOUTH EAST ASIANS IN CANADA

The following is a summary of socio-economic characteristics of South East Asians living in Canada. The data, drawn from the 1991 Census of Canada, are based on definitions used for employment equity purposes. These definitions are discussed in Women, Visible Minorities, Aboriginal Peoples and Persons with Disabilities... The 1991 Employment Equity Definitions. For further information, please contact your nearest Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centre or the Employment Equity Data Program, Statistics Canada, Ottawa at (613) 951-0247.

In 1991, there were 132,415 South East Asians living in Canada. Persons in this visible minority subgroup made up 0.5% of the total population and 5.2% of the visible minority population. In comparison, the two largest visible minority groups in Canada were the Chinese (626,435) and the South Asian (505,515).

As with visible minorities in general, most South East Asians lived in Canada's larger cities. Almost one-quarter of the South East Asian population (23.4%) lived in Toronto in 1991, while 22.4% made their home in Montreal.

Canada's South East Asian population had a higher proportion of males (52.4%) than females (47.6%) in 1991. In comparison, 49.4% of the total Canadian population was male, while 50.6% was female.

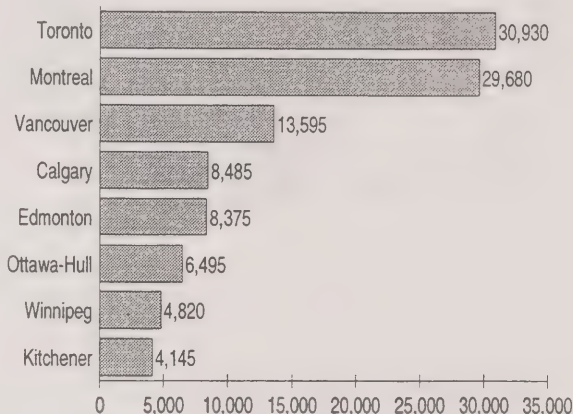
The South East Asian population living in Canada, in 1991, was relatively young: 29.3% of South East Asians were under age 15, and 17.6% were between the ages of 15 and 24. Only 3.4% of South East Asians were aged 65 and over. The comparable percentages for the total Canadian population were 21.1%, 14.2% and 10.9%, respectively.

Nearly one in seven (14.0%) South East Asians reported in the 1991 Census that they could not speak either of Canada's official languages. Over half (60.7%) of South East Asians reported they spoke English only, 11.6% reported they spoke French only, and 13.6% reported they could speak both languages.

According to the 1991 Census, over three-quarters of South East Asians (78.4%) were immigrants to Canada. Of all South East Asian immigrants, 59.1% arrived in Canada between 1982 and 1991, 36.9% between 1972 and 1981, 2.3% between 1962 and 1971, and 1.7% prior to 1962.

In 1991, almost one-half (48.9%) of South East Asians aged 15 and over had not completed high school, 12.9% had attained a high school diploma, 27.7% had some postsecondary training, and 10.5% had a university degree. The comparable percentages for

Top 8 CMAs for South East Asians in Canada, 1991



Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 1991

the total population were 38.2%, 14.8%, 35.7% and 11.4%, respectively.

At 65,770, South East Asians comprised 0.4% of the total workforce and 4.6% of the visible minority workforce in Canada.

The South East Asian workforce population was concentrated in the other manual (33.4%), service (10.9%) and clerical worker (9.0%) occupational groups. In comparison, the percentages for the total population were 13.6%, 10.1% and 16.7%, respectively.

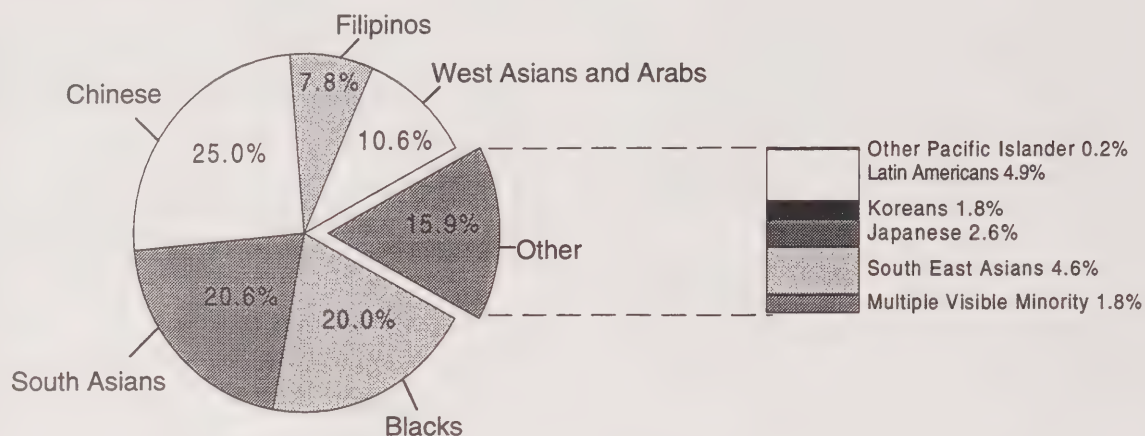
In the week prior to the 1991 Census, the labour force participation rate for South East Asians was 66.5%, compared with 67.9% for the total population.

In the same reference week, a higher percentage of South East Asians were unemployed (17.0%) than were persons in the total population (10.2%).

Distribution of Visible Minority Workforce by Subgroup, Canada, 1991

Population 15 years and over

Total Visible Minority Workforce = 1,415,750(100%)



Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 1991

Selected Characteristics for the Total Canadian Population, Visible Minorities and South East Asians, 1991

	Canada	Visible Minorities	South East Asians
Total population	26,994,045	2,525,480	132,415
Sex:			
Females	13,656,370	1,269,240	63,070
Males	13,337,670	1,256,240	69,345
Age:			
Under age 15	5,689,300	644,180	38,850
Age 15 - 24	3,832,825	416,555	23,335
Age 25 - 44	9,193,915	934,485	52,690
Age 45 - 64	5,345,680	395,050	13,075
Age 65 and over	2,932,320	135,205	4,470
Population age of 15 and over	21,304,740	1,881,300	93,570
Highest level of schooling:			
Less than high school completion	8,130,250	620,180	45,775
High school diploma	3,146,345	258,130	12,070
Postsecondary	7,608,395	661,430	25,895
University degree	2,419,750	341,560	9,815
Labour force:			
Participation rate	67.9%	70.5%	66.5%
Unemployment rate	10.2%	13.1%	17.0%

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 1991.

A PROFILE OF SOUTH ASIANS IN CANADA

The following is a summary of socio-economic characteristics of South Asians living in Canada. The data, drawn from the 1991 Census of Canada, are based on definitions used for employment equity purposes. These definitions are discussed in Women, Visible Minorities, Aboriginal Peoples and Persons with Disabilities... The 1991 Employment Equity Definitions. For further information, please contact your nearest Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centre or the Employment Equity Data Program, Statistics Canada, Ottawa at (613) 951-0247.

In 1991, there were 505,515 South Asians living in Canada. Persons in this visible minority subgroup made up 1.9% of the total population and 20.0% of the visible minority population. South Asians were Canada's second largest visible minority group; the largest being the Chinese (626,435).

As with visible minorities in general, most South Asians lived in Canada's larger cities. Almost one-half of the South Asian population (46.6%) lived in Toronto in 1991, while 17.0% made their home in Vancouver.

Canada's South Asian population had a higher proportion of males (51.4%) than females (48.6%) in 1991. In comparison, 49.4% of the total Canadian population was male, while 50.6% was female.

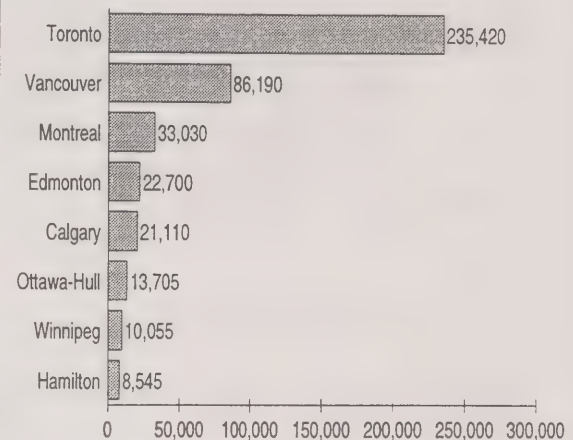
The South Asian population living in Canada, in 1991, was relatively young: 26.4% of South Asians were under age 15, and 15.8% were between the ages of 15 and 24. Only 4.4% of South Asians were aged 65 and over. The comparable percentages for the total Canadian population were 21.1%, 14.2% and 10.9%, respectively.

A small proportion (6.6%) of South Asians reported in the 1991 Census that they could not speak either of Canada's official languages. The majority (85.8%) of South Asians reported they spoke English only, 0.3% reported they spoke French only, and 7.3% reported they could speak both languages.

According to the 1991 Census, over one-half of South Asians (66.4%) were immigrants to Canada. Of all South Asian immigrants, 42.6% arrived in Canada between 1982 and 1991, 42.6% between 1972 and 1981, 13.6% between 1962 and 1971, and 1.1% prior to 1962.

In 1991, about one-third (33.7%) of South Asians aged 15 and over had not completed high school, 14.1% had attained a high school diploma, 32.8% had some postsecondary training, and 19.5% had a university degree. The comparable percentages for

Top 8 CMAs for South Asians in Canada, 1991



Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 1991

the total population were 38.2%, 14.8%, 35.7% and 11.4%, respectively.

At 291,655 South Asians comprised 1.9% of the total workforce and 20.6% of the visible minority workforce in Canada.

The South Asian workforce population was concentrated in the other manual (19.0%), clerical (18.4%) and professional (12.4%) occupational groups. In comparison, the percentages for the total population were 13.6%, 16.7% and 12.9%, respectively.

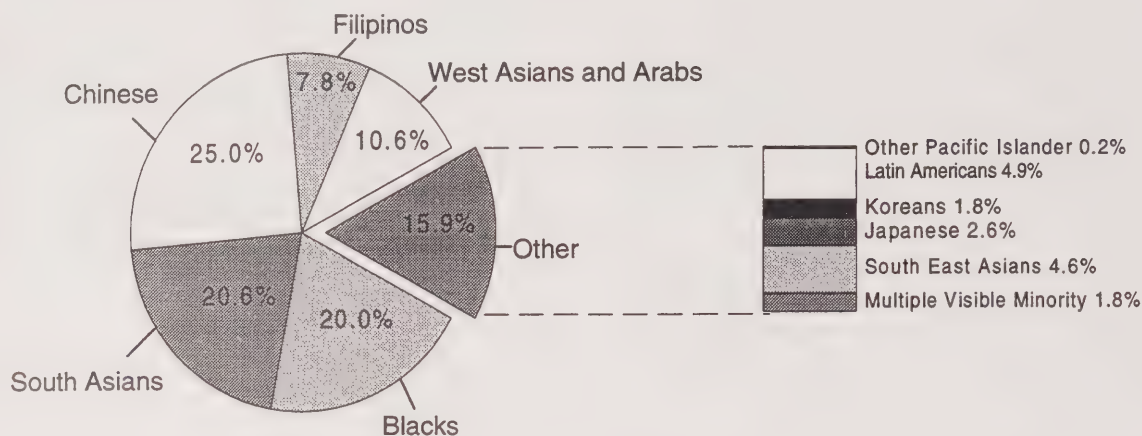
In the week prior to the 1991 Census, the labour force participation rate for South Asians was 74.1%, compared with 67.9% for the total population.

In the same reference week, a higher percentage of South Asians were unemployed (14.4%) than were persons in the total population (10.2%).

Distribution of Visible Minority Workforce by Subgroup, Canada, 1991

Population 15 years and over

Total Visible Minority Workforce = 1,415,750(100%)



Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 1991

Selected Characteristics for the Total Canadian Population, Visible Minorities and South Asians, 1991

	Canada	Visible Minorities	South Asians
Total population	26,994,045	2,525,480	505,515
Sex:			
Females	13,656,370	1,269,240	245,925
Males	13,337,670	1,256,240	259,590
Age:			
Under age 15	5,689,300	644,180	133,515
Age 15 - 24	3,832,825	416,555	80,115
Age 25 - 44	9,193,915	934,485	184,685
Age 45 - 64	5,345,680	395,050	84,790
Age 65 and over	2,932,320	135,205	22,400
Population age of 15 and over	21,304,740	1,881,300	371,995
Highest level of schooling:			
Less than high school completion	8,130,250	620,180	125,250
High school diploma	3,146,345	258,130	52,270
Postsecondary	7,608,395	661,430	121,985
University degree	2,419,750	341,560	72,480
Labour force:			
Participation rate	67.9%	70.5%	74.1%
Unemployment rate	10.2%	13.1%	14.4%

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 1991.

A PROFILE OF WEST ASIANS AND ARABS IN CANADA

The following is a summary of socio-economic characteristics of West Asians and Arabs living in Canada. The data, drawn from the 1991 Census of Canada, are based on definitions used for employment equity purposes. These definitions are discussed in Women, Visible Minorities, Aboriginal Peoples and Persons with Disabilities... The 1991 Employment Equity Definitions. For further information, please contact your nearest Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centre or the Employment Equity Data Program, Statistics Canada, Ottawa at (613) 951-0247.

In 1991, there were 289,755 West Asians and Arabs living in Canada. Persons in this visible minority subgroup made up 1.1% of the total population and 11.5% of the visible minority population. In comparison, the two largest visible minority groups in Canada were the Chinese (626,435) and the South Asian (505,515).

As with visible minorities in general, most West Asians and Arabs lived in Canada's larger cities. About one-third of the West Asians and Arab population (33.6%) lived in Montreal in 1991, while 25.4% made their home in Toronto.

Canada's West Asian and Arab population had a higher proportion of males (55.0%) than females (45.0%) in 1991. In comparison, 49.4% of the total Canadian population was male, while 50.6% was female.

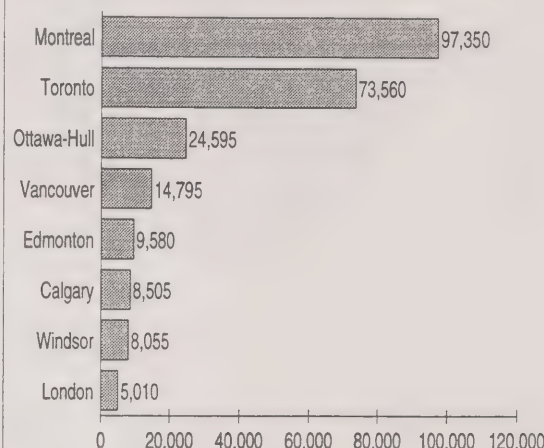
The West Asian and Arab population living in Canada, in 1991, was relatively young: 27.1% of West Asians and Arabs were under age 15, and 15.3% were between the ages of 15 and 24. Only 5.5% of West Asians and Arabs were aged 65 and over. The comparable percentages for the total Canadian population were 21.1%, 14.2% and 10.9%, respectively.

A small proportion (6.2%) of West Asians and Arabs reported in the 1991 Census that they could not speak either of Canada's official languages. Over one-half (53.1%) of West Asians and Arabs reported they spoke English only, 9.2% reported they spoke French only, and 31.6% reported they could speak both languages.

According to the 1991 Census, more than six in ten West Asians and Arabs (61.4%) were immigrants to Canada. Of all West Asian and Arab immigrants, 59.0% arrived in Canada between 1982 and 1991, 23.4% between 1972 and 1981, 14.3% between 1962 and 1971, and 3.3% prior to 1962.

In 1991, over one-quarter (27.0%) of West Asians and Arabs aged 15 and over had not completed high school, 15.4% had attained a high school diploma, 33.7% had some postsecondary training, and 23.9% had a university degree. The comparable percentages

Top 8 CMAs for West Asians and Arabs in Canada, 1991



Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 1991

for the total population were 38.2%, 14.8%, 35.7% and 11.4%, respectively.

At 149,705, West Asians and Arabs comprised 1.0% of the total workforce and 10.6% of the visible minority workforce in Canada.

The West Asian and Arab workforce population was concentrated in the professional (14.9%), clerical (14.6%) and service worker (11.1%) occupational groups. In comparison, the percentages for the total population were 12.9%, 16.7% and 10.1%, respectively.

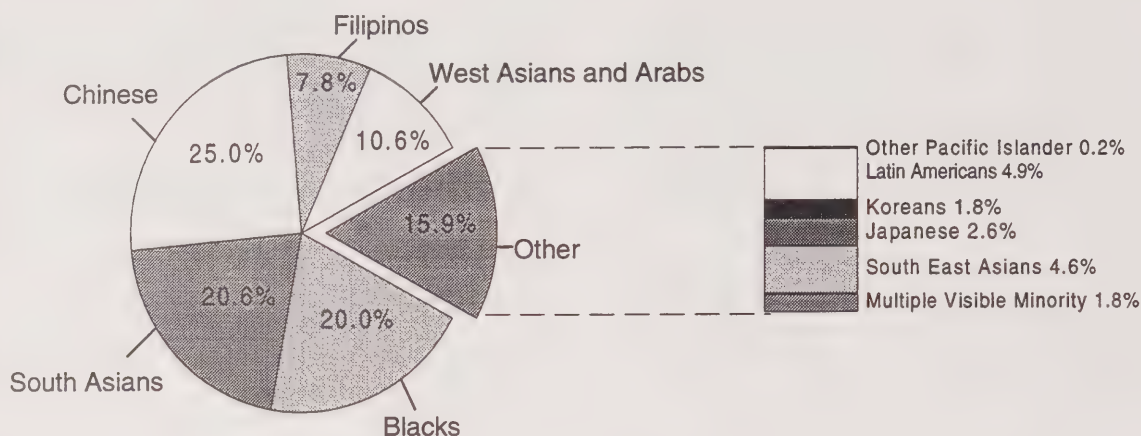
In the week prior to the 1991 Census, the labour force participation rate for West Asians and Arabs was 67.0%, compared with 67.9% for the total population.

In the same reference week, a higher percentage of West Asians and Arabs were unemployed (17.2%) than were persons in the total population (10.2%).

Distribution of Visible Minority Workforce by Subgroup, Canada, 1991

Population 15 years and over

Total Visible Minority Workforce = 1,415,750(100%)



Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 1991

Selected Characteristics for the Total Canadian Population, Visible Minorities and West Asians and Arabs, 1991

	Canada	Visible Minorities	West Asians and Arabs
Total population	26,994,045	2,525,480	289,755
Sex:			
Females	13,656,370	1,269,240	130,505
Males	13,337,670	1,256,240	159,245
Age:			
Under age 15	5,689,300	644,180	78,425
Age 15 - 24	3,832,825	416,555	44,470
Age 25 - 44	9,193,915	934,485	105,850
Age 45 - 64	5,345,680	395,050	45,180
Age 65 and over	2,932,320	135,205	15,830
Population age of 15 and over	21,304,740	1,881,300	211,325
Highest level of schooling:			
Less than high school completion	8,130,250	620,180	57,150
High school diploma	3,146,345	258,130	32,630
Postsecondary	7,608,395	661,430	71,140
University degree	2,419,750	341,560	50,415
Labour force:			
Participation rate	67.9%	70.5%	67.0%
Unemployment rate	10.2%	13.1%	17.2%

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 1991.

A PROFILE OF OTHER PACIFIC ISLANDERS IN CANADA

The following is a summary of socio-economic characteristics of Other Pacific Islanders living in Canada. The data, drawn from the 1991 Census of Canada, are based on definitions used for employment equity purposes. These definitions are discussed in Women, Visible Minorities, Aboriginal Peoples and Persons with Disabilities... The 1991 Employment Equity Definitions. For further information, please contact your nearest Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centre or the Employment Equity Data Program, Statistics Canada, Ottawa at (613) 951-0247.

In 1991, the smallest visible minority subgroup in Canada was the Other Pacific Islander (5,440). Persons in this visible minority subgroup made up 0.2% of the visible minority population. In comparison, the two largest visible minority groups in Canada were the Chinese (626,435) and the South Asian (505,515).

As with visible minorities in general, most Other Pacific Islanders lived in Canada's larger cities. Almost one-half of the Other Pacific Islander population (47.2%) lived in Vancouver in 1991, while 6.2% lived in Toronto, and 1.6% made their home in Montreal.

Canada's Other Pacific Islander population had a higher proportion of females (54.6%) than males (45.4%) in 1991. In comparison, 50.6% of the total Canadian population was female, while 49.4% was male.

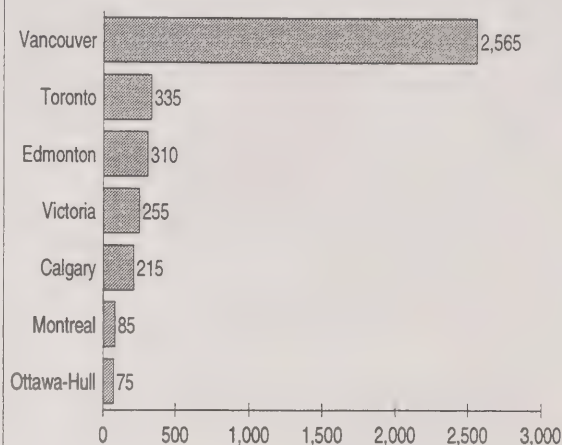
The Other Pacific Islander population living in Canada, in 1991, was relatively young: 34.3% of Other Pacific Islanders were under age 15, and 17.2% were between the ages of 15 and 24. Only 1.9% of Other Pacific Islanders were aged 65 and over. The comparable percentages for the total Canadian population were 21.1%, 14.2% and 10.9%, respectively.

Fewer than one per cent (0.9%) of Other Pacific Islanders reported in the 1991 Census that they could not speak either of Canada's official languages. The majority (92.5%) of Other Pacific Islanders reported they spoke English only, 0.6% reported they spoke French only, and 6.0% reported they could speak both languages.

According to the 1991 Census, more than four in ten Other Pacific Islanders (44.6%) were immigrants to Canada. Of all Other Pacific Islander immigrants, 28.4 % arrived in Canada between 1982 and 1991, 48.6% between 1972 and 1981, 18.1% between 1962 and 1971, and 4.7% prior to 1962.

In 1991, about one-third (32.7%) of Other Pacific Islanders aged 15 and over had not completed high school, 15.2% had attained a high school diploma,

Top 7 CMAs for Other Pacific Islanders in Canada, 1991



Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 1991

42.0% had some postsecondary training, and 9.9% had a university degree. The comparable percentages for the total population were 38.2%, 14.8%, 35.7% and 11.4%, respectively.

At 2,895, Other Pacific Islanders comprised 0.2% of the visible minority workforce in Canada.

The Other Pacific Islander workforce population was concentrated in the clerical (20.7%), service (15.4%) and other manual worker (14.9%) occupational groups. In comparison, the percentages for the total population were 16.7%, 10.1% and 13.6%, respectively.

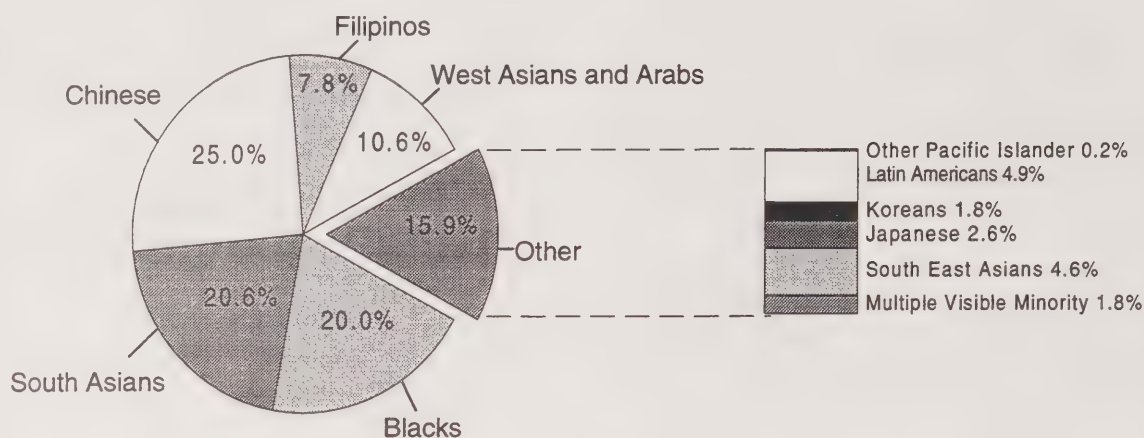
In the week prior to the 1991 Census, the labour force participation rate for Other Pacific Islanders was 75.5%, compared with 67.9% for the total population.

In the same reference week, a smaller percentage of Other Pacific Islanders were unemployed (8.7%) than were persons in the total population (10.2%).

Distribution of Visible Minority Workforce by Subgroup, Canada, 1991

Population 15 years and over

Total Visible Minority Workforce = 1,415,750(100%)



Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 1991

Selected Characteristics for the Total Canadian Population, Visible Minorities and Other Pacific Islanders, 1991

	Canada	Visible Minorities	Other Pacific Islanders
Total population	26,994,045	2,525,480	5,440
Sex:			
Females	13,656,370	1,269,240	2,970
Males	13,337,670	1,256,240	2,470
Age:			
Under age 15	5,689,300	644,180	1,865
Age 15 - 24	3,832,825	416,555	935
Age 25 - 44	9,193,915	934,485	1,885
Age 45 - 64	5,345,680	395,050	635
Age 65 and over	2,932,320	135,205	105
Population age of 15 and over	21,304,740	1,881,300	3,575
Highest level of schooling:			
Less than high school completion	8,130,250	620,180	1,170
High school diploma	3,146,345	258,130	545
Postsecondary	7,608,395	661,430	1,500
University degree	2,419,750	341,560	355
Labour force:			
Participation rate	67.9%	70.5%	75.5%
Unemployment rate	10.2%	13.1%	8.7%

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 1991.

A PROFILE OF ABORIGINAL PEOPLES IN CANADA

The following is a summary of socio-economic characteristics of Aboriginal peoples living in Canada. The data, drawn from the 1991 Census of Canada, are based on definitions used for employment equity purposes. These definitions are discussed in *Women, Visible Minorities, Aboriginal Peoples and Persons with Disabilities... The 1991 Employment Equity Definitions*. For further information, please contact your nearest Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centre or the Employment Equity Data Program, Statistics Canada, Ottawa at (613) 951-0247.

In 1991, the Aboriginal population was 1,016,335 representing 3.8% of the total population in Canada. The three largest Aboriginal groups in Canada were persons reporting a combination of Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal origins (521,675), North American Indian single origin (365,375) and Métis single origin (75,150).

Most Aboriginal peoples in Canada lived in Ontario (24.3%), British Columbia (17.0%), Alberta (14.7%) and Quebec (13.7%).

Canada's Aboriginal population had a slightly higher proportion of females (51.4%) than males (48.6%) in 1991. In comparison, 50.6% of the total population of Canada was female, while 49.4% was male.

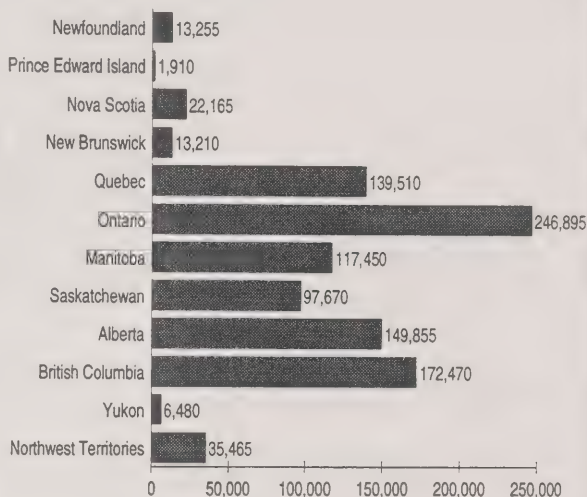
The Aboriginal population living in Canada, in 1991, was quite young: 35.9% of this population was under age 15 and 18.8% was between the ages of 15 and 24. Only 2.9% was aged 65 and over. The comparable percentages for the total Canadian population were 21.1%, 14.2% and 10.9%, respectively.

Less than three per cent (2.2%) of the Aboriginal population reported on the 1991 Census that they could not speak either of Canada's official languages. Over three quarters (79.8%) reported they spoke English only, 6.7% reported they spoke French only, and 11.4% reported they could speak both official languages.

Less than twenty per cent (16.9%) of the Aboriginal population reported an Aboriginal mother tongue. About seven in ten (68.8%) Aboriginal peoples reported English as their mother tongue, while 12.1% reported a mother tongue of French.

In 1991, one half (50.6%) of the Aboriginal population aged 15 and over had not completed high school, 10.7% had attained a high school diploma, 34.0% had some postsecondary training, and 4.7% had a university degree. The comparable percentages for the total population were 38.2%, 14.8%, 35.7% and 11.4%, respectively.

Total Aboriginal Population by Province, 1991



Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 1991

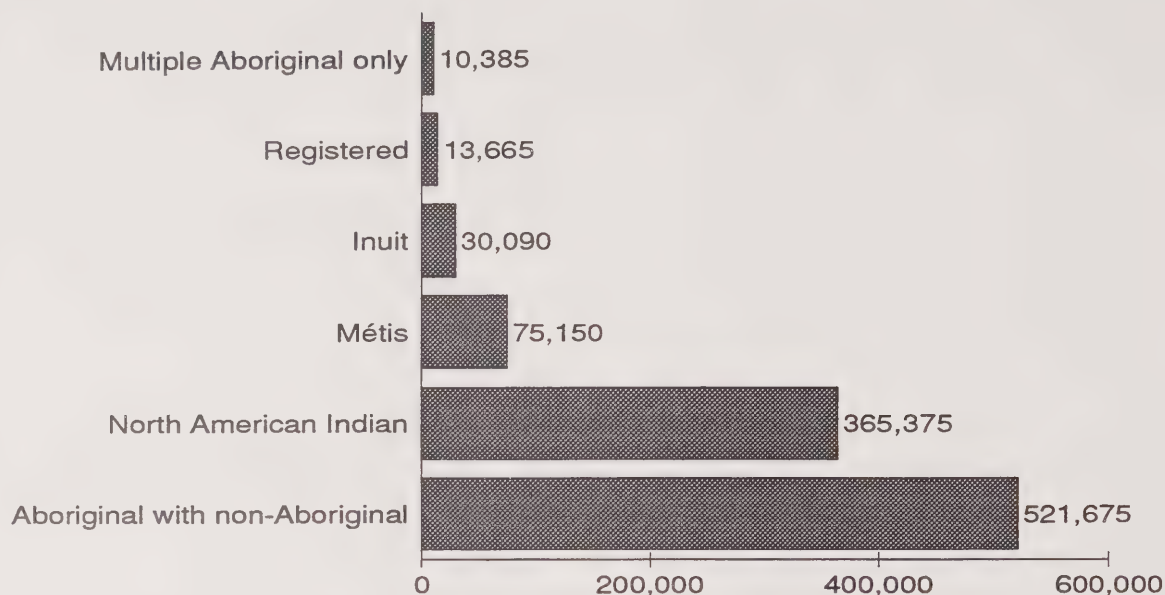
At 462,475, Aboriginals comprised 3.0% of the total Canadian workforce.

The Aboriginal workforce population was concentrated in the other manual worker (18.5%), clerical worker (15.1%), and service worker (13.9%) occupational groups. In comparison, the percentages for the total population were 13.6%, 16.7% and 10.1% respectively.

In the week prior to the 1991 Census, the labour force participation rate for the Aboriginal population was 64.3%, which was lower than the national rate at 67.9%.

In the same reference week, a higher percentage of the Aboriginal population were unemployed (19.4%), than were persons in the total population (10.2%).

Distribution of Aboriginal Groups



Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 1991

Selected Characteristics for the Total Canadian and Aboriginal Populations, 1991

	Canada	Aboriginal
Total population	26,994,045	1,016,340
Sex:		
Females	13,656,370	522,460
Males	13,337,670	493,880
Age:		
Under age 15	5,689,300	365,040
Age 15 - 24	3,832,825	191,060
Age 25 - 44	9,193,915	324,345
Age 45 - 64	5,345,680	106,120
Age 65 and over	2,932,320	29,745
Population age of 15 and over	21,304,740	651,290
Highest level of schooling:		
Less than high school completion	8,130,250	329,440
High school diploma	3,146,345	69,400
Postsecondary	7,608,395	221,680
University degree	2,419,750	30,780
Labour force:		
Participation rate	67.9%	64.3%
Unemployment rate	10.2%	19.4%

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 1991.

A PROFILE OF PERSONS WITH NORTH AMERICAN INDIAN¹ ORIGIN IN CANADA

The following is a summary of socio-economic characteristics of North American Indians living in Canada. The data, drawn from the 1991 Census of Canada, are based on definitions used for employment equity purposes. These definitions are discussed in *Women, Visible Minorities, Aboriginal Peoples and Persons with Disabilities... The 1991 Employment Equity Definitions*. For further information, please contact your nearest Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centre or the Employment Equity Data Program, Statistics Canada, Ottawa at (613) 951-0247.

In 1991, 1.4% of Canada's population (365,375 people) reported a single ethnic origin of North American Indian. This group represented 36.0% of the total Aboriginal population.

The largest proportion of the North American Indian population (18.9%) lived in British Columbia, while the second largest proportion lived in Ontario (18.0%). As well, the Prairie provinces were home to 42.3% of the North American Indian population.

Canada's North American Indian population had a slightly higher proportion of females (51.1%) than males (48.9%) in 1991. In comparison, 50.6% of the total population of Canada was female, while 49.4% was male.

The North American Indian population living in Canada, in 1991, was quite young: 34.5% of this population was under age 15 and 19.3% was between the ages of 15 and 24. Only 4.0% was aged 65 and over. The comparable percentages for the total Canadian population were 21.1%, 14.2% and 10.9%, respectively.

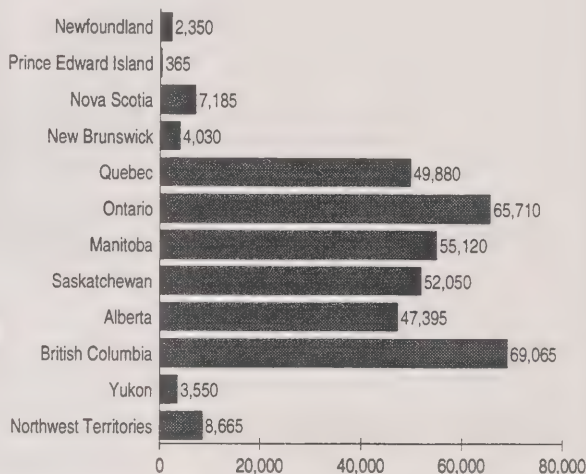
Less than five per cent (3.8%) of the North American Indian population reported on the 1991 Census that they could not speak either of Canada's official languages. Over eighty per cent (83.9%) reported they spoke English only, 7.1% reported they spoke French only, and 5.1% reported they could speak both official languages.

Just over one-third (35.4%) of the North American Indian population reported an Aboriginal mother tongue. Over half (53.4%) reported English as their mother tongue, while only 7.7% reported a mother tongue of French.

In 1991, almost two-thirds (62.2%) of North American Indians aged 15 and over had not completed high school, 7.5% had attained a high school diploma, 28.4% had some postsecondary training, and 1.9% had a university degree. The comparable percentages for the total population were 38.2%, 14.8%, 35.7% and 11.4%, respectively.

At 143,085, North American Indians comprised 0.9% of Canada's total workforce and 30.9% of the total Aboriginal workforce.

North American Indian Population by Province, 1991



Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 1991

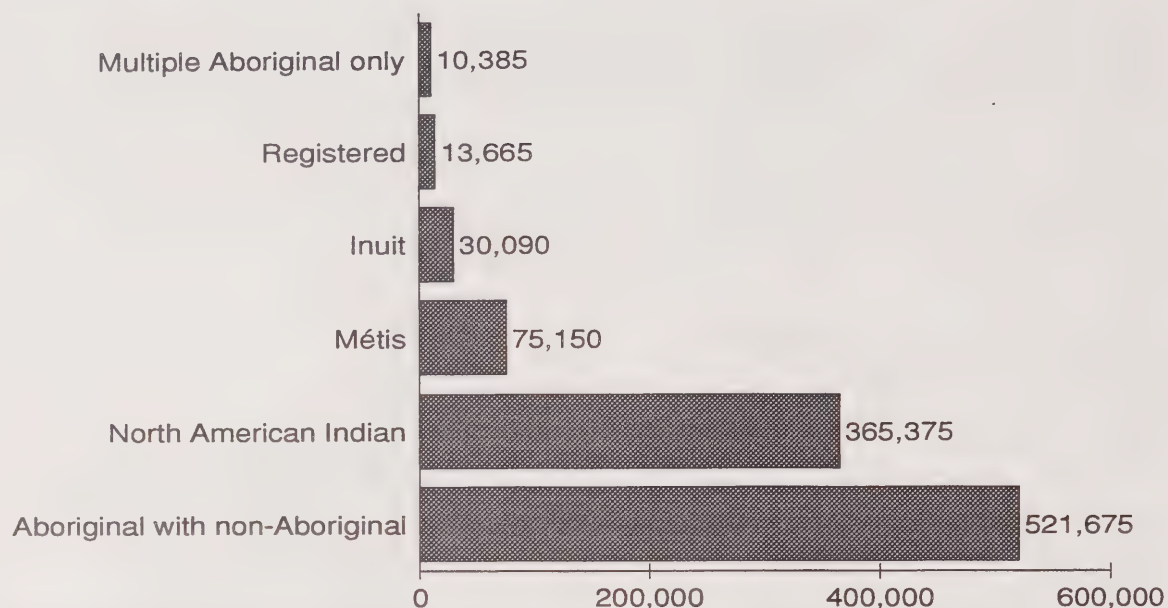
The North American Indian workforce population was concentrated in the other manual worker (22.9%), service worker (13.1%), and clerical worker (12.0%) occupational groups. In comparison, the percentages for the total population were 13.6%, 10.1% and 16.7% respectively.

In the week prior to the 1991 Census, the labour force participation rate for North American Indians was 52.8%, well below the national rate (67.9%) and below the rate of the total Aboriginal population (64.3%).

In the same reference week, a higher percentage of the North American Indian population were unemployed (27.1%), compared with the total population (10.2%) and the total Aboriginal population (19.4%).

¹ The data on North American Indians are based on persons reporting a single origin only.

Distribution of Aboriginal Groups



Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 1991

Selected Characteristics for the Canadian, Aboriginal and North American Indian Populations, 1991

	Canada	Aboriginal	North American Indian
Total population	26,994,045	1,016,340	365,375
Sex:			
Females	13,656,370	522,460	186,700
Males	13,337,670	493,880	178,670
Age:			
Under age 15	5,689,300	365,040	126,045
Age 15 - 24	3,832,825	191,060	70,635
Age 25 - 44	9,193,915	324,345	110,795
Age 45 - 64	5,345,680	106,120	43,235
Age 65 and over	2,932,320	29,745	14,445
Population age of 15 and over	21,304,740	651,290	239,325
Highest level of schooling:			
Less than high school completion	8,130,250	329,440	148,765
High school diploma	3,146,345	69,400	17,990
Postsecondary	7,608,395	221,680	68,050
University degree	2,419,750	30,780	4,510
Labour force:			
Participation rate	67.9%	64.3%	52.8%
Unemployment rate	10.2%	19.4%	27.1%

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 1991.

A PROFILE OF PERSONS WITH INUIT¹ ORIGIN IN CANADA

The following is a summary of socio-economic characteristics of Inuit living in Canada. The data, drawn from the 1991 Census of Canada, are based on definitions used for employment equity purposes. These definitions are discussed in Women, Visible Minorities, Aboriginal Peoples and Persons with Disabilities... The 1991 Employment Equity Definitions. For further information, please contact your nearest Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centre or the Employment Equity Data Program, Statistics Canada, Ottawa at (613) 951-0247.

In 1991, 0.1% of Canada's population (30,090 people) reported a single ethnic origin of Inuit. This group represented 3.0% of the total Aboriginal population.

The largest proportion of the Inuit population (61.2%) lived in the Northwest Territories in 1991, while the second largest proportion lived in Quebec (22.8%).

Canada's Inuit population had a slightly lower proportion of females (49.5%) than males (50.5%) in 1991. In comparison, 50.6% of the total population of Canada was female, while 49.4% was male.

The Inuit population living in Canada, in 1991, was quite young: 39.1% of this population was under age 15 and 20.7% was between the ages of 15 and 24. Only 2.6% was aged 65 and over. The comparable percentages for the total Canadian population were 21.1%, 14.2% and 10.9%, respectively.

Just over one-fifth (21.5%) of the Inuit population reported on the 1991 Census that they could not speak either of Canada's official languages. Nearly three quarters (73.6%) reported they spoke English only, 2.9% reported they spoke French only, and 1.9% reported they could speak both official languages.

A large proportion (73.3%) of the Inuit population reported an Aboriginal mother tongue. Less than one quarter (23.0%) reported English as their mother tongue, while only 1.6% reported a mother tongue of French.

In 1991, over two-thirds (68.8%) of the Inuit population aged 15 and over had not completed high school, 4.1% had attained a high school diploma, 26.6% had some postsecondary training, and 0.4% had a university degree. The comparable percentages for the total population were 38.2%, 14.8%, 35.7% and 11.4%, respectively.

At 12,815, the Inuit population comprised 0.1% of Canada's total workforce and 2.8% of the total Aboriginal workforce.

Inuit Population by Province, 1991



Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 1991

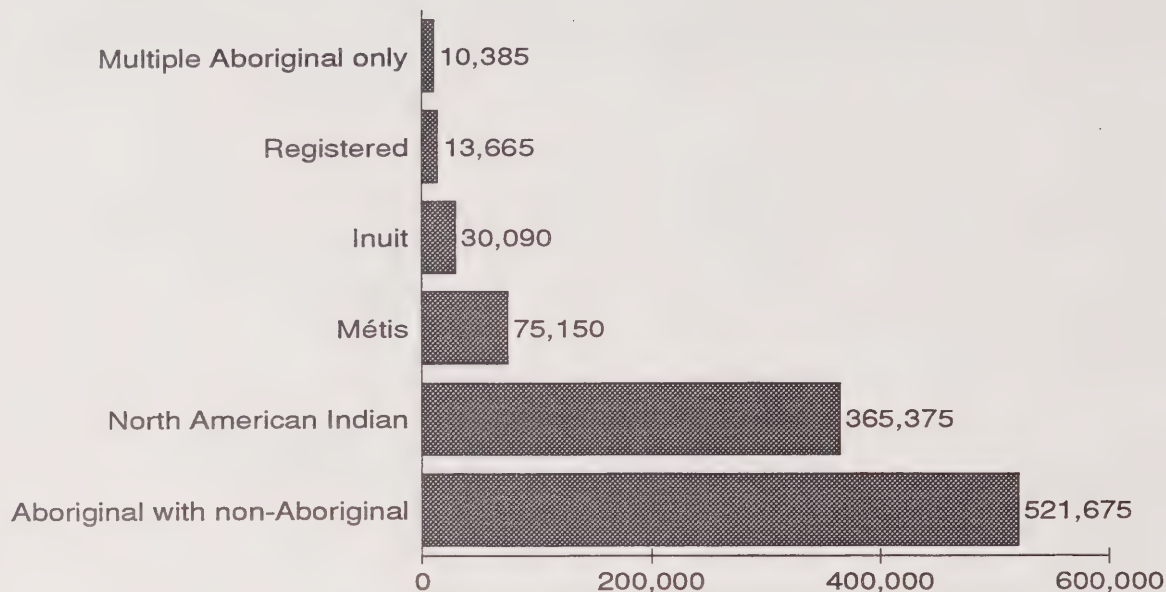
The Inuit workforce population was concentrated in the other manual worker (22.0%), clerical worker (16.5%), and semi-skilled manual worker (11.7%) occupational groups. In comparison, the percentages for the total population were 13.6%, 16.7% and 8.0% respectively.

In the week prior to the 1991 Census, the labour force participation rate for the Inuit population was 56.3%, well below the national rate (67.9%) and below the rate of the total Aboriginal population (64.3%).

In the same reference week, a higher percentage of the Inuit population were unemployed (23.7%), compared with the total population (10.2%) and the total Aboriginal population (19.4%).

¹ The data on Inuit are based on persons reporting a single origin only.

Distribution of Aboriginal Groups



Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 1991

Selected Characteristics for the Canadian, Aboriginal and Inuit Populations, 1991

	Canada	Aboriginal	Inuit
Total population	26,994,045	1,016,340	30,090
Sex:			
Females	13,656,370	522,460	14,900
Males	13,337,670	493,880	15,190
Age:			
Under age 15	5,689,300	365,040	11,775
Age 15 - 24	3,832,825	191,060	6,230
Age 25 - 44	9,193,915	324,345	8,125
Age 45 - 64	5,345,680	106,120	3,140
Age 65 and over	2,932,320	29,745	795
Population age of 15 and over	21,304,740	651,290	18,315
Highest level of schooling:			
Less than high school completion	8,130,250	329,440	12,610
High school diploma	3,146,345	69,400	745
Postsecondary	7,608,395	221,680	4,875
University degree	2,419,750	30,780	80
Labour force:			
Participation rate	67.9%	64.3%	56.3%
Unemployment rate	10.2%	19.4%	23.7%

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 1991.

A PROFILE OF PERSONS WITH MÉTIS¹ ORIGIN IN CANADA

The following is a summary of socio-economic characteristics of Métis people living in Canada. The data, drawn from the 1991 Census of Canada, are based on definitions used for employment equity purposes. These definitions are discussed in *Women, Visible Minorities, Aboriginal Peoples and Persons with Disabilities... The 1991 Employment Equity Definitions*. For further information, please contact your nearest Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centre or the Employment Equity Data Program, Statistics Canada, Ottawa at (613) 951-0247.

In 1991, 0.3% of Canada's population (75,150 people) reported a single ethnic origin of Métis. This group represented 7.4% of the total Aboriginal population.

The largest proportion of the Métis population (27.3%) lived in Alberta in 1991, followed by Manitoba (25.1%), and Saskatchewan (18.8%).

Canada's Métis population had a slightly higher proportion of females (50.8%) than males (49.2%) in 1991. In comparison, 50.6% of the total population of Canada was female, while 49.4% was male.

The Métis population living in Canada, in 1991, was quite young: 32.6% of this population was under age 15 and 19.7% was between the ages of 15 and 24. Only 4.3% was aged 65 and over. The comparable percentages for the total Canadian population were 21.1%, 14.2% and 10.9%, respectively.

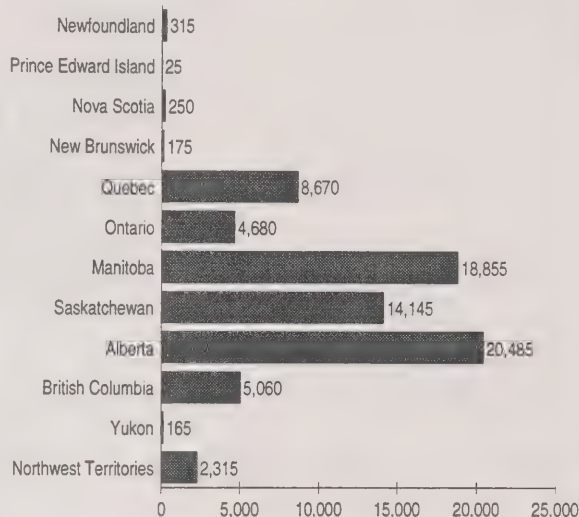
Less than one per cent (0.5%) of the Métis population reported on the 1991 Census that they could not speak either of Canada's official languages. Over eighty per cent (81.9%) reported they spoke English only, 7.7% reported they spoke French only, and 10.0% reported they could speak both official languages.

Just over one in ten (11.5%) of the Métis population reported an Aboriginal mother tongue. Almost three quarters (71.4%) reported English as their mother tongue, while 14.8% reported a mother tongue of French.

In 1991, almost two-thirds (63.2%) of the Métis population aged 15 and over had not completed high school, 8.8% had attained a high school diploma, 26.2% had some postsecondary training, and 1.8% had a university degree. The comparable percentages for the total population were 38.2%, 14.8%, 35.7% and 11.4%, respectively.

At 32,700, the Métis population comprised 0.2% of Canada's total workforce and 7.1% of the total Aboriginal workforce.

Métis Population by Province, 1991



Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 1991

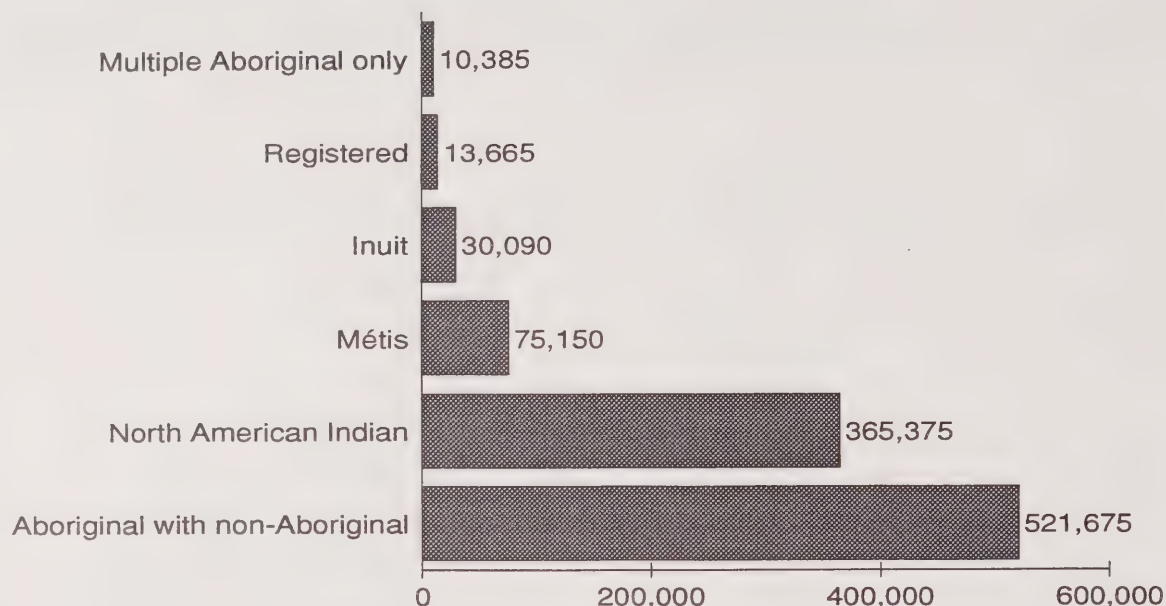
The Métis workforce population was concentrated in the other manual worker (23.8%), service worker (16.9%), and clerical worker (11.9%) occupational groups. In comparison, the percentages for the total population were 13.6%, 10.1% and 16.7% respectively.

In the week prior to the 1991 Census, the labour force participation rate for the Métis people was 57.8%, well below the national rate (67.9%) and below the rate of the total Aboriginal population (64.3%).

In the same reference week, a higher percentage of the Métis population were unemployed (25.5%), compared with the total population (10.2%) and the total Aboriginal population (19.4%).

¹ The data on Métis are based on persons reporting a single origin only.

Distribution of Aboriginal Groups



Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 1991

Selected Characteristics for the Canadian, Aboriginal and Métis Populations, 1991

	Canada	Aboriginal	Métis
Total population	26,994,045	1,016,340	75,150
Sex:			
Females	13,656,370	522,460	38,145
Males	13,337,670	493,880	37,000
Age:			
Under age 15	5,689,300	365,040	24,510
Age 15 - 24	3,832,825	191,060	14,825
Age 25 - 44	9,193,915	324,345	22,805
Age 45 - 64	5,345,680	106,120	9,725
Age 65 and over	2,932,320	29,745	3,235
Population age of 15 and over	21,304,740	651,290	50,630
Highest level of schooling:			
Less than high school completion	8,130,250	329,440	31,975
High school diploma	3,146,345	69,400	4,475
Postsecondary	7,608,395	221,680	13,280
University degree	2,419,750	30,780	900
Labour force:			
Participation rate	67.9%	64.3%	57.8%
Unemployment rate	10.2%	19.4%	25.5%

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 1991.

A PROFILE OF PERSONS WITH MULTIPLE ABORIGINAL¹ ORIGINS, CANADA

The following is a summary of socio-economic characteristics of persons with multiple Aboriginal origins living in Canada. The data, drawn from the 1991 Census of Canada, are based on definitions used for employment equity purposes. These definitions are discussed in *Women, Visible Minorities, Aboriginal Peoples and Persons with Disabilities... The 1991 Employment Equity Definitions*. For further information, please contact your nearest Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centre or the Employment Equity Data Program, Statistics Canada, Ottawa at (613) 951-0247.

In 1991, less than one per cent (0.04%) of Canada's population (10,385 people) reported more than one Aboriginal origin. This group represented 1.0% of the total Aboriginal population.

A large proportion of persons reporting more than one Aboriginal origin (72.5%) lived in the Prairie provinces in 1991; 28.4% lived in Alberta, 22.9% in Saskatchewan and 21.2% in Manitoba.

The population reporting multiple Aboriginal origins had a slightly lower proportion of females (49.6%) than males (50.4%) in 1991. In comparison, 50.6% of the total population of Canada was female, while 49.4% was male.

The population reporting more than one Aboriginal origin, in 1991, was quite young: 40.1% of this population was under age 15 and 20.1% was between the ages of 15 and 24. Only 3.0% was aged 65 and over. The comparable percentages for the total Canadian population were 21.1%, 14.2% and 10.9%, respectively.

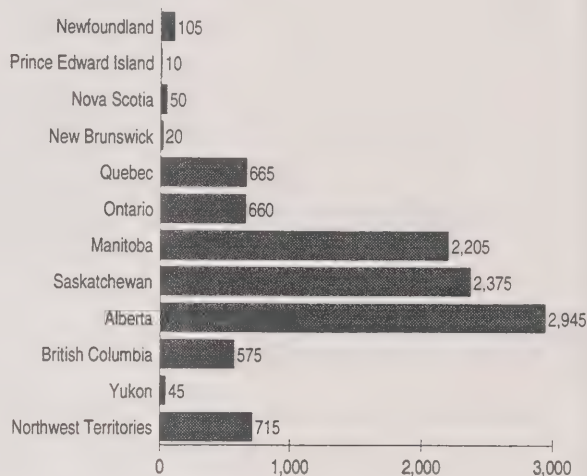
Just over two per cent (2.3%) of persons with multiple Aboriginal origins reported on the 1991 Census that they could not speak either of Canada's official languages. Ninety per cent (90.4%) reported they spoke English only, 3.0% reported they spoke French only, and 4.4% reported they could speak both official languages.

Almost one-third (31.9%) of persons with multiple Aboriginal origins reported an Aboriginal mother tongue. Over half (59.7%) reported English as their mother tongue, while only 4.9% reported a mother tongue of French.

In 1991, almost two thirds (63.6%) of persons aged 15 and over who reported multiple Aboriginal origins had not completed high school, 6.8% had attained a high school diploma, 27.7% had some postsecondary training, and 1.7% had a university degree. The comparable percentages for the total population were 38.2%, 14.8%, 35.7% and 11.4%, respectively.

At 3,845, persons with multiple Aboriginal origins comprised less than one per cent (0.02%) of Canada's

Persons with Multiple Aboriginal Origins by Province, 1991



Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 1991

total workforce and only 0.8% of the total Aboriginal workforce.

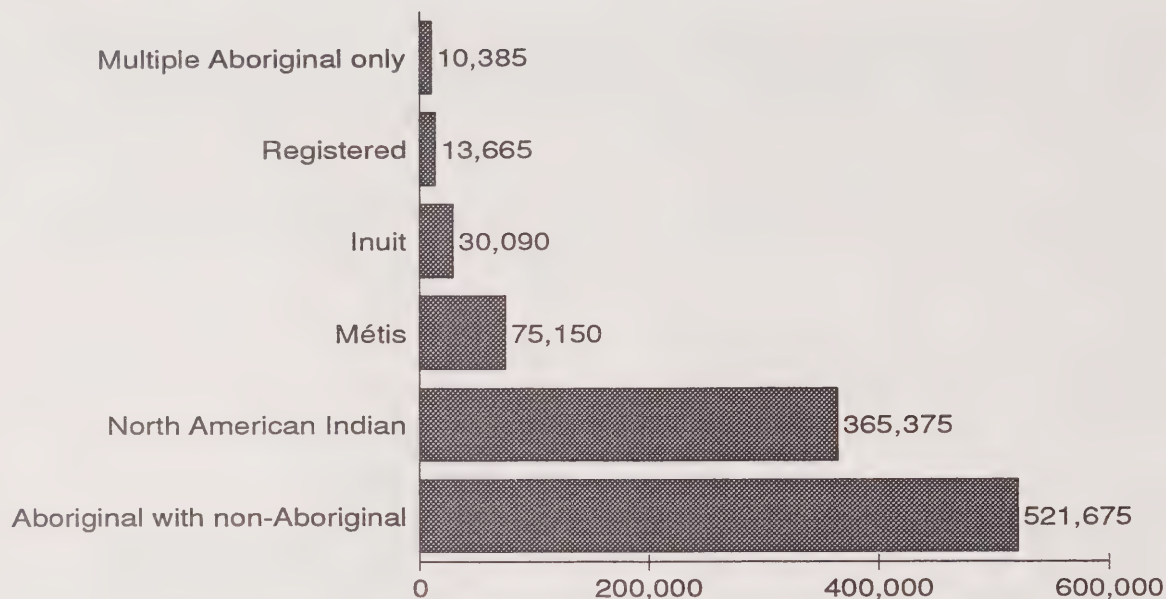
Persons reporting more than one Aboriginal origin were concentrated in the other manual worker (25.6%), service worker (17.0%), and clerical worker (10.1%) occupational groups. In comparison, the percentages for the total population were 13.6%, 10.1% and 16.7% respectively.

In the week prior to the 1991 Census, the labour force participation rate for persons with multiple Aboriginal origins was 53.5%, lower than the national rate (67.9%) and lower than the rate of the total Aboriginal population (64.3%).

In the same reference week, 27.7% of persons who reported multiple Aboriginal origins were unemployed, compared with 10.2% for the total population and 19.4% for the total Aboriginal population.

¹ The data on persons with multiple Aboriginal origins are based on persons reporting a combination of North American Indian, Métis or Inuit.

Distribution of Aboriginal Groups



Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 1991

Selected Characteristics for the Canadian and Aboriginal Populations and for Persons Reporting Multiple Aboriginal Origins, 1991

	Canada	Aboriginal	Multiple Aboriginal Origins
Total population	26,994,045	1,016,340	10,385
Sex:			
Females	13,656,370	522,460	5,155
Males	13,337,670	493,880	5,230
Age:			
Under age 15	5,689,300	365,040	4,165
Age 15 - 24	3,832,825	191,060	2,090
Age 25 - 44	9,193,915	324,345	2,825
Age 45 - 64	5,345,680	106,120	945
Age 65 and over	2,932,320	29,745	315
Population age of 15 and over	21,304,740	651,290	6,210
Highest level of schooling:			
Less than high school completion	8,130,250	329,440	3,955
High school diploma	3,146,345	69,400	425
Postsecondary	7,608,395	221,680	1,720
University degree	2,419,750	30,780	105
Labour force:			
Participation rate	67.9%	64.3%	53.5%
Unemployment rate	10.2%	19.4%	27.9%

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 1991.

A PROFILE OF PERSONS WITH ABORIGINAL AND NON-ABORIGINAL¹ ORIGINS, CANADA

The following is a summary of socio-economic characteristics of persons with Aboriginal and Non-Aboriginal origins living in Canada. The data, drawn from the 1991 Census of Canada, are based on definitions used for employment equity purposes. These definitions are discussed in *Women, Visible Minorities, Aboriginal Peoples and Persons with Disabilities... The 1991 Employment Equity Definitions*. For further information, please contact your nearest Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centre or the Employment Equity Data Program, Statistics Canada, Ottawa at (613) 951-0247.

In 1991, 1.9% of Canada's population (521,675 people) reported at least one Aboriginal origin in combination with at least one non-Aboriginal ethnic origin. This group represented slightly over half (51.3%) of the total Aboriginal population.

The largest proportion of persons reporting Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal origins (32.9%) lived in Ontario in 1991, while the second largest proportion lived in British Columbia (18.0%).

The population reporting Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal origins had a slightly higher proportion of females (51.5%) than males (48.5%) in 1991. In comparison, 50.6% of the total population of Canada was female, while 49.4% was male.

The population reporting Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal origins, in 1991, was quite young: 37.4% of this population was under age 15 and 18.2% was between the ages of 15 and 24. Only 2.0% was aged 65 and over. The comparable percentages for the total Canadian population were 21.1%, 14.2% and 10.9%, respectively.

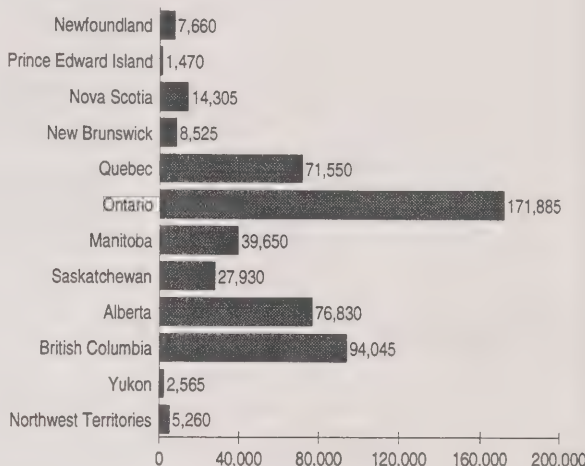
Less than one per cent (0.1%) of persons with Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal origins reported on the 1991 Census that they could not speak either of Canada's official languages. Over three quarters (76.7%) reported they spoke English only, 6.4% reported they spoke French only, and 16.7% reported they could speak both official languages.

Less than two per cent (1.5%) of persons with Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal origins reported an Aboriginal mother tongue. Over eighty per cent (81.8%) reported English as their mother tongue, while 15.6% reported a mother tongue of French.

In 1991, almost forty per cent (38.9%) of persons aged 15 and over who reported Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal origins had not completed high school, 13.7% had attained a high school diploma, 39.9% had some postsecondary training, and 7.6% had a university degree. The comparable percentages for the total population were 38.2%, 14.8%, 35.7% and 11.4%, respectively.

At 263,095, persons with Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal origins comprised 1.7% of Canada's total workforce and over half (56.9%) of the total Aboriginal workforce.

Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal Origins by Province, 1991



Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 1991

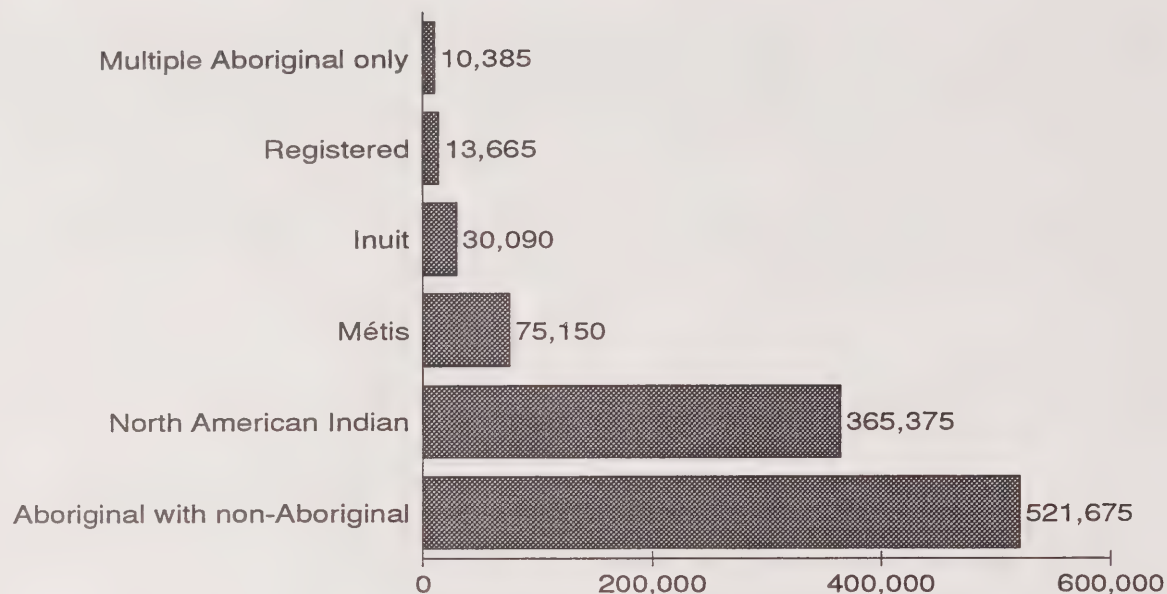
Persons reporting Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal origins were concentrated in the clerical worker (17.2%), other manual worker (15.3%), and service worker (14.0%) occupational groups. In comparison, the percentages for the total population were 16.7%, 13.6% and 10.1% respectively.

In the week prior to the 1991 Census, the labour force participation rate for persons with Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal origins was 74.5%, higher than the national rate (67.9%) and higher than the rate of the total Aboriginal population (64.3%).

In the same reference week, 14.3% of persons with Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal origins were unemployed, compared with 10.2% for the total population and 19.4% for the total Aboriginal population.

¹ The data are for persons with both Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal origins. These are persons reporting at least one Aboriginal origin in combination with at least one non-Aboriginal origin (e.g. English, Irish, German).

Distribution of Aboriginal Groups



Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 1991

Selected Characteristics for the Canadian and Aboriginal Populations and for Persons Reporting Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal Origins, 1991

	Canada	Aboriginal	Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal origins
Total population	26,994,045	1,016,340	521,675
Sex:			
Females	13,656,370	522,460	268,690
Males	13,337,670	493,880	252,985
Age:			
Under age 15	5,689,300	365,040	195,145
Age 15 - 24	3,832,825	191,060	94,915
Age 25 - 44	9,193,915	324,345	174,080
Age 45 - 64	5,345,680	106,120	47,070
Age 65 and over	2,932,320	29,745	10,400
Population age of 15 and over	21,304,740	651,290	326,520
Highest level of schooling:			
Less than high school completion	8,130,250	329,440	126,890
High school diploma	3,146,345	69,400	44,570
Postsecondary	7,608,395	221,680	130,375
University degree	2,419,750	30,780	24,675
Labour force:			
Participation rate	67.9%	64.3%	74.5%
Unemployment rate	10.2%	19.4%	14.3%

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 1991.

A PROFILE OF REGISTERED INDIANS WITHOUT ABORIGINAL¹ ORIGINS, CANADA

The following is a summary of socio-economic characteristics of registered Indians without Aboriginal origins living in Canada. The data, drawn from the 1991 Census of Canada, are based on definitions used for employment equity purposes. These definitions are discussed in *Women, Visible Minorities, Aboriginal Peoples and Persons with Disabilities... The 1991 Employment Equity Definitions*. For further information, please contact your nearest Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centre or the Employment Equity Data Program, Statistics Canada, Ottawa at (613) 951-0247.

In 1991, less than one per cent (0.05%) of Canada's population (13,665 people) reported they were registered Indians without an Aboriginal ancestry. This group represented 1.3% of the total Aboriginal population.

The largest proportion of this population (25.1%) lived in British Columbia in 1991, while the second largest proportion lived in Ontario (24.4%).

Canada's registered Indians without Aboriginal origins had a higher proportion of females (64.9%) than males (35.1%) in 1991. In comparison, 50.6% of the total population of Canada was female, while 49.4% was male.

This population living in Canada, in 1991, was relatively young: 24.7% was under age 15 and 17.1% was between the ages of 15 and 24. Only 3.6% was aged 65 and over. The comparable percentages for the total Canadian population were 21.1%, 14.2% and 10.9%, respectively.

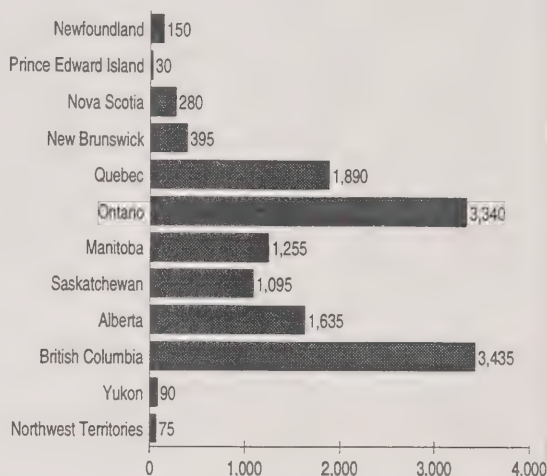
Less than one per cent (0.4%) of this population reported on the 1991 Census that they could not speak either of Canada's official languages. Over eighty per cent (81.1%) reported they spoke English only, 8.2% reported they spoke French only, and 10.4% reported they could speak both official languages.

Less than five per cent (3.4%) of the registered Indians without Aboriginal origins reported an Aboriginal mother tongue. Over three quarters (76.0%) reported English as their mother tongue, while 14.2% reported a mother tongue of French.

In 1991, slightly over half (51.0%) of this population aged 15 and over had not completed high school, 11.5% had attained a high school diploma, 32.6% had some postsecondary training, and 4.8% had a university degree. The comparable percentages for the total population were 38.2%, 14.8%, 35.7% and 11.4%, respectively.

At 6,940, the registered Indians without Aboriginal origins comprised less than one per cent (0.04%) of

Registered Indians without Aboriginal Origins by Province, 1991



Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 1991

Canada's total workforce and only 1.5% of the total Aboriginal workforce.

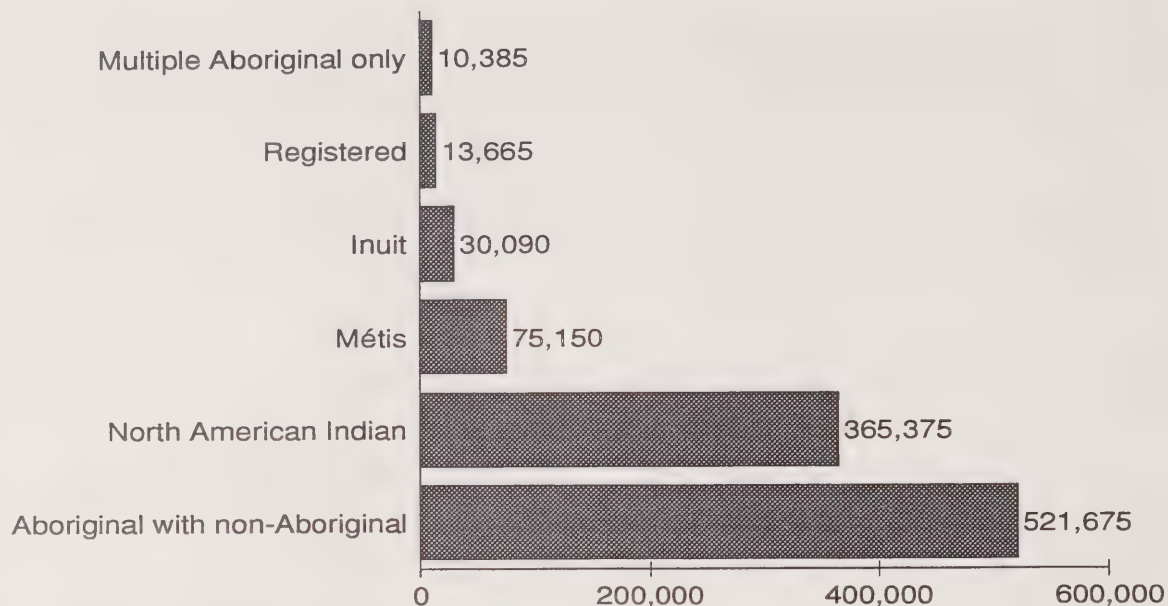
This workforce population was concentrated in the other manual worker (18.5%), clerical worker (17.8%), and service worker (15.6%) occupational groups. In comparison, the percentages for the total population were 13.6%, 16.7% and 10.1% respectively.

In the week prior to the 1991 Census, the labour force participation rate for the registered Indians without Aboriginal origins was 60.5%, lower than the national rate (67.9%) and lower than the rate of the total Aboriginal population (64.3%).

In the same reference week, a higher percentage of this population were unemployed (20.9%), compared with the total population (10.2%) and the total Aboriginal population (19.4%).

¹ The data are for persons who were registered Indians as defined by the *Indian Act of Canada* but did not report Aboriginal ancestry.

Distribution of Aboriginal Groups



Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 1991

Selected Characteristics for the Canadian, Aboriginal and Registered Indian without Aboriginal Origin Populations, 1991

	Canada	Aboriginal	Registered Indian
Total population	26,994,045	1,016,340	13,665
Sex:			
Females	13,656,370	522,460	8,865
Males	13,337,670	493,880	4,795
Age:			
Under age 15	5,689,300	365,040	3,370
Age 15 - 24	3,832,825	191,060	2,340
Age 25 - 44	9,193,915	324,345	5,460
Age 45 - 64	5,345,680	106,120	1,985
Age 65 and over	2,932,320	29,745	495
Population age of 15 and over	21,304,740	651,290	10,285
Highest level of schooling:			
Less than high school completion	8,130,250	329,440	5,245
High school diploma	3,146,345	69,400	1,185
Postsecondary	7,608,395	221,680	3,345
University degree	2,419,750	30,780	500
Labour force:			
Participation rate	67.9%	64.3%	60.5%
Unemployment rate	10.2%	19.4%	20.9%

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 1991.

***WOMEN, VISIBLE MINORITIES, ABORIGINAL PEOPLES
AND PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES ...***

THE 1991 EMPLOYMENT EQUITY DEFINITIONS

***Prepared by: The Interdepartmental Working Group
on Employment Equity Data***

December, 1993

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

On August 13, 1986 the *Employment Equity Act* was proclaimed with the objective of achieving equality in the workplace. More specifically, its intention was to identify and remove barriers to the employment of four designated groups (women, persons in a visible minority in Canada, Aboriginal peoples and persons with disabilities) and to ensure that these groups achieve a degree of employment which is at least proportionate to their representation in the workforce as defined by qualification, eligibility and geography.

Responsibility for employment equity at the federal level is shared by Human Resources Development (HRD), the Treasury Board Secretariat (TBS), the Canadian Human Rights Commission (CHRC) and the Public Service Commission (PSC). Three employment equity programs have been established by the federal government: Employment Equity in the Federal Public Service, The Legislated Employment Equity Program, and the Federal Contractors Program.

With the introduction of employment equity initiatives came the need for data on the four designated groups. In order to coordinate data development, the Employment Equity Data Program (EEDP) was established in Statistics Canada in 1986. Two interdepartmental committees -- the Interdepartmental Working Group on Employment Equity Data (the Working Group) and its supervisory body, the Interdepartmental Steering Committee on Employment Equity Data (the Steering Committee) -- provide direction for the work of the EEDP. These committees were established to ensure consistency and to avoid duplication of effort among the departments working on employment equity. The Working Group is chaired by Statistics Canada and is comprised of several representatives from this department, as well as representatives from HRD, TBS, CHRC and PSC. The Steering Committee, chaired by HRD, is made up of senior personnel from the departments mentioned above with the exception of the PSC.

In December of 1986 a first set of data drawn from the 1981 Census of Population and the 1983-84 Canadian Health and Disability Survey was released to assist employers in planning and implementing employment equity programs. The data were updated in December, 1988 when the results of the 1986 Census and the 1986 Health and Activity Limitation Survey were available. The 1991 employment equity data have recently been produced.

This report details the definitions used in obtaining the 1991 employment equity data. The data sources and questions used in defining the populations as well as some of the 1991 data are provided. The definitions described here were developed by the Working Group and were approved by the Steering Committee.

Should you wish to determine the composition of your workforce in a manner that is comparable with information derived from the 1991 Census and HALS, use should be made of definitions and approaches which respect, as closely as is practical, those contained in this document.

2.0 EMPLOYMENT EQUITY DATA

In order to develop and evaluate employment equity programs, data are required on the size and characteristics of the populations in each of the four designated groups. As in 1986, the Census of Population¹ was the source of employment equity data for women, Aboriginal peoples and persons in a visible minority in Canada (visible minorities). The Health and Activity Limitation Survey (HALS) provided data for persons with disabilities.

To produce employment equity data, each of the populations must be defined. With the exception of women, the designated group populations have not been defined based on responses to single questions. Rather, the visible minority, Aboriginal peoples and persons with disabilities populations have been derived using responses to a number of questions. The processes used to derive these populations have evolved since production of the first set of data. While efforts have been made to facilitate comparability with the 1986 and 1981 data, the 1991 definitions have been refined to make use of accumulated knowledge.

The different types of data produced must also be considered. For employment equity purposes these include total population counts, workforce population counts, participation and unemployment rates, occupation data, educational attainment data, etc. This report provides data for the total population and the workforce population. As in 1986, the workforce population for women, visible minorities and Aboriginal peoples includes those aged 15 and over who worked sometime in 1990 or 1991. For persons with disabilities, this population includes those aged 15 to 64 who worked sometime between 1986 and 1991.

It is important to note that the reference periods used in these workforce definitions differ from the one week reference period traditionally used by Statistics Canada in producing labour force data. For employment equity, the use of a one week reference period is considered insufficient because designated group members experience greater mobility into and out of the workforce than does the rest of the Canadian population. The reference period for persons with disabilities is even longer than that used for the other three designated groups. This reflects the fact that persons with disabilities tend to experience greater barriers to labour force participation and therefore tend to be out of the labour force for longer periods than do other persons.

¹ A note on the population covered by the 1991 Census requires mention here. In 1991, for the first time, the Census of Population included both permanent and non-permanent residents of Canada. Non-permanent residents include persons claiming refugee status in Canada, persons in Canada who hold a student authorization, persons in Canada who hold an employment authorization and persons in Canada who hold a Minister's permit. This change in the population covered had some effect on the count for visible minorities. Permanent residents include Canadian citizens and landed immigrants.

3.0 *WOMEN*

3.1 *Background*

The Census of Population serves as the source of employment equity data for women with information being obtained from the question on sex. In the 1991 Census, this question was as follows.

4. SEX	18 <input type="radio"/> Male 19 <input type="radio"/> Female
---------------	--

3.2 *The 1991 Counts of Women*

The total number of women as obtained from the 1991 Census was 13,656,370 accounting for 50.6% of the Canadian population. Table 1 shows that 45.9% of the workforce population (i.e. the population aged 15 and over who worked at sometime in 1990 or 1991) were women.

Table 1

1986 and 1991 population and workforce counts of the total population and women for Canada

		Total Population	Workforce Population
1986	Total	25,022,005	13,857,775
	Women	12,653,550	6,098,175
	Representation of Women	50.6%	44.0%
1991	Total	26,994,040	15,509,255
	Women	13,656,370	7,114,400
	Representation of Women	50.6%	45.9%

Source: 1986 and 1991 Censuses of Canada

The workforce population for 1986 includes those aged 15 and over who worked sometime in 1985 or 1986. The workforce population for 1991 includes those aged 15 and over who worked sometime in 1990 or 1991.

4.0 *VISIBLE MINORITIES*

4.1 *Background*

The *Employment Equity Regulations* that accompany the *Employment Equity Act* define visible minorities as persons, other than Aboriginal peoples, who are "*non-Caucasian in race or non-white in colour*".

The Census of Population serves as the main source of employment equity data on visible minorities. As in 1981 and 1986, the 1991 Census did not include questions which would enable the direct identification of visible minorities (i.e., there were no questions on race or colour and no questions which specifically asked individuals if they belong to a visible minority group). Hence, more indirect means were used to determine whether persons are or are likely to be in a visible minority in Canada.

4.2 *The 1991 Approach*

The 1991 approach to deriving the visible minority population used a multi-step process. The basic strategy was to assign persons to the visible minority population in steps, looking first at responses to the ethnic origin/ancestry question. The approach then used the place of birth variable for assignment, followed by mother tongue. Once persons were assigned to the visible minority population, they did not go any further in the derivation process (i.e., they were only counted once).

The subgroups² that comprise the visible minority population played an integral part in the derivation process in that the criteria for inclusion in the population were specified at the subgroup level. Hence persons were assigned to a specific visible minority subgroup at the time of derivation. The total visible minority population was then determined by summing the subgroup counts. These sub-groups³ are as follows:

² Note that subgroup information is not required under the *Employment Equity Act* or its regulations.

³ The visible minority subgroups were introduced in the *Employment Equity Technical Reference Papers*, Employment and Immigration, 1987.

Blacks
 South Asians*
 Chinese
 Koreans
 Japanese
 South East Asians
 Filipinos
 Other Pacific Islanders
 West Asian and Arabs
 Latin Americans

* This subgroup was formerly referred to as
 "Indo-Pakistanis"

Step one:

Step one of the process assigned persons to the visible minority population based solely on their response to the ethnic origin question. In the 1991 Census, this question⁴ was as follows.

<p>ETHNIC ORIGIN</p> <p>15. To which ethnic or cultural group(s) did this person's ancestors belong?</p> <p>■ Mark or specify as many as applicable.</p> <p><i>Note:</i> While most people of Canada view themselves as Canadian, information about their ancestral origins has been collected since the 1901 Census to reflect the changing composition of the Canadian population and is needed to ensure that everyone, regardless of his/her ethnic or cultural background, has equal opportunity to share fully in the economic, social, cultural and political life of Canada. Therefore, this question refers to the origins of this person's ancestors.</p> <p>See Guide.</p> <p><i>Examples of other ethnic or cultural groups are: Portuguese, Greek, Indian from India, Pakistani, Filipino, Vietnamese, Japanese, Lebanese, Haitian, etc.</i></p>	<p>08 <input type="radio"/> French</p> <p>09 <input type="radio"/> English</p> <p>10 <input type="radio"/> German</p> <p>11 <input type="radio"/> Scottish</p> <p>12 <input type="radio"/> Italian</p> <p>13 <input type="radio"/> Irish</p> <p>14 <input type="radio"/> Ukrainian</p> <p>15 <input type="radio"/> Chinese</p> <p>16 <input type="radio"/> Dutch (Netherlands)</p> <p>17 <input type="radio"/> Jewish</p> <p>18 <input type="radio"/> Polish</p> <p>19 <input type="radio"/> Black</p> <p>20 <input type="radio"/> North American Indian</p> <p>21 <input type="radio"/> Métis</p> <p>22 <input type="radio"/> Inuit/Eskimo</p> <p>Other ethnic or cultural group(s) - Specify</p> <p>23 <input type="text"/></p> <p>24 <input type="text"/></p>
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⁴ The ethnic origin question was included on the "long" Census questionnaire (i.e., the 2B, 2C and 2D).

The ethnic origins included were those which either matched or were components of the ten visible minority sub-groups listed above. (Appendix I provides a complete list of the ethnic origins included.) Step one also included an assessment of religion responses in order to assign persons to a specific visible minority subgroup. It is worthy of note that religion was not used to bring persons into the visible minority population; rather it was used to assign persons to the appropriate subgroup. This first step identified 94% of the visible minority population.

As the ethnic origin question permits the reporting of more than one origin, multiple responses had to be addressed in the derivation process. In situations where one of the responses was among the categories identified as part of the visible minority population and the other(s) were not, respondents were assigned to the visible minority group. For example, a person who reported ethnic origins of Japanese and German were included in the visible minority count; more specifically in the Japanese subgroup. To deal with multiple responses involving two or more visible minority subgroups, a category designated as multiple visible minority responses was included. Persons with ethnic origin combinations such as Black and Chinese were put in this group.

Step two

Experience from earlier Censuses has shown that ethnic origin on its own may not give an accurate count of the total visible minority population in Canada. Analysis of ethnic origin responses by the place of birth variable revealed a tendency for some persons among the foreign-born population to report English or French as their ethnic origin. Persons born in Haiti, for example, tended to report French as their ethnic origin and would therefore not be identified as being in a visible minority group based on ethnic origin alone.

Step two sought first to identify countries of birth of persons likely to be in a visible minority and then to make decisions as to whether or not these persons were to be included considering their response to the ethnic origin question. Persons born in one of the identified countries who may have reported an origin such as English/British, French or Dutch as a result of their having emigrated to Canada from a former British, French or Dutch colony were included. Persons who are not likely to be in a visible minority (e.g. reported origins of Polish, German, Ukrainian, etc.) even though they reported one of the identified birthplaces were not included.

This step identified a further 5% of the visible minority population.

<p style="text-align: center;">PLACE OF BIRTH</p> <p>11. Where was this person born?</p> <p>■ <i>Mark or specify one only, according to present boundaries.</i></p>	<p style="text-align: center;">In Canada</p> <table style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td>15 <input type="radio"/> Nfld.</td> <td>21 <input type="radio"/> Man.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>16 <input type="radio"/> P.E.I.</td> <td>22 <input type="radio"/> Sask.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>17 <input type="radio"/> N.S.</td> <td>23 <input type="radio"/> Alta.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>18 <input type="radio"/> N.B.</td> <td>24 <input type="radio"/> B.C.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>19 <input type="radio"/> Que.</td> <td>25 <input type="radio"/> Yukon</td> </tr> <tr> <td>20 <input type="radio"/> Ont.</td> <td>26 <input type="radio"/> N.W.T.</td> </tr> </table> <p style="text-align: center;">Outside Canada</p> <p>27 <input type="radio"/> United Kingdom</p> <p>28 <input type="radio"/> Italy</p> <p>29 <input type="radio"/> U.S.A.</p> <p>30 <input type="radio"/> West Germany</p> <p>31 <input type="radio"/> East Germany</p> <p>32 <input type="radio"/> Poland</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Other - Specify</i></p> <p>33 <input style="width: 150px; height: 20px;" type="text"/></p>	15 <input type="radio"/> Nfld.	21 <input type="radio"/> Man.	16 <input type="radio"/> P.E.I.	22 <input type="radio"/> Sask.	17 <input type="radio"/> N.S.	23 <input type="radio"/> Alta.	18 <input type="radio"/> N.B.	24 <input type="radio"/> B.C.	19 <input type="radio"/> Que.	25 <input type="radio"/> Yukon	20 <input type="radio"/> Ont.	26 <input type="radio"/> N.W.T.
15 <input type="radio"/> Nfld.	21 <input type="radio"/> Man.												
16 <input type="radio"/> P.E.I.	22 <input type="radio"/> Sask.												
17 <input type="radio"/> N.S.	23 <input type="radio"/> Alta.												
18 <input type="radio"/> N.B.	24 <input type="radio"/> B.C.												
19 <input type="radio"/> Que.	25 <input type="radio"/> Yukon												
20 <input type="radio"/> Ont.	26 <input type="radio"/> N.W.T.												

Step three

Step three in the process involved examining responses to the mother tongue question, the rationale being that persons who reported certain mother tongues (e.g. Hindi) are likely to be in a visible minority, regardless of their reported ethnic origin or place of birth. This step screened in under 1% of the visible minority population.

<p>10. What is the language that this person first learned at home in childhood and still understands?</p> <p>■ <i>If this person no longer understands the first language learned, indicate the second language learned.</i></p>	<p>12 <input type="radio"/> English</p> <p>13 <input type="radio"/> French</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Other - Specify</i></p> <p>14 <input style="width: 150px; height: 20px;" type="text"/></p>
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Step four

The last step of the derivation process attempted to identify a small number of persons who may be in a visible minority in Canada but had not been screened in via the first three steps, because of the "residual" coding of the ethnic origin variable. For data publication purposes, Statistics Canada aggregates origins for which there are only a small number of reported cases into such categories as "Other African n.i.e. (not included elsewhere)", "Other Caribbean n.i.e.", etc.. Some of these aggregated origins are likely associated with persons in a visible minority and most persons with such origins were assigned to the population before reaching this step. There were, however, a small number of individuals not yet screened in. For example, persons who reported an ethnic origin of "Other African n.i.e.", Canada as their birthplace and English as their mother tongue would not have been included in the population through steps one to three. Step four assigned such persons to the population. As with step three, this last step screened in less than 1% of the visible minority population.

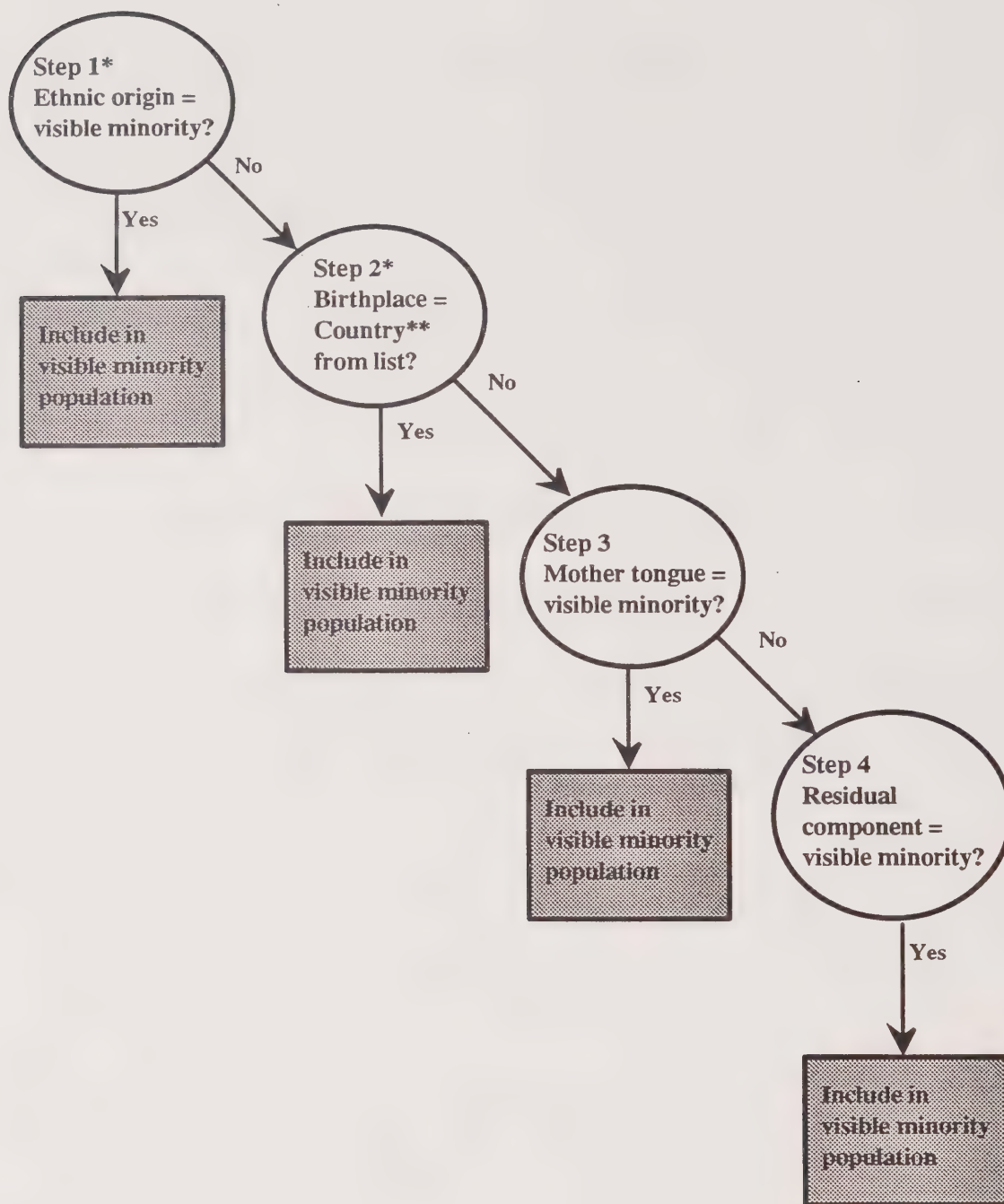
The flow chart on the following page summarizes the 1991 approach.

4.3 *Multiple Responses - Visible Minorities And Aboriginal Peoples*

Through the ethnic origin question, it was possible for persons to report belonging to both the visible minority and Aboriginal peoples populations. Hence, a decision had to be made regarding the handling of such responses. To avoid giving preferential treatment to one group, the option taken was to include these persons in the total counts of both designated groups.

In 1991, **23,575** persons were included in the count for both visible minorities and Aboriginal peoples.

The 1991 Approach to Defining the Visible Minority Population



Note: Once persons were assigned to the visible minority population, they did not go any further in the derivation process.

* These two steps also included a component that used the religion variable for subgroup assignment. This component did not bring persons into the visible minority population but rather used religion to assign persons to the appropriate subgroup.

** Persons born in one of the countries on the list who reported a European origin other than English/British, French or Dutch were not included.

4.4 *The 1991 Counts of Visible Minorities*

The total visible minority count as derived from the 1991 Census was 2,525,480 accounting for 9.4% of the Canadian population. At 1,415,750, the 1991 visible minority workforce comprised 9.1% of the total workforce.

Table 2

1991 visible minority counts by subgroup showing number of persons identified by each step of the derivation

	Ethnic Origin (Step 1)	Place of Birth & Ethnic Origin (Step 2)	Mother Tongue (Step 3)	Residual Component (Step 4)	TOTAL
Blacks	449,550	46,230	1,255	7,260	504,290
South Asians	494,300	6,510	3,490	1,215	505,515
Chinese	622,440	525	3,465	0	626,435
Koreans	45,290	40	210	0	45,535
Japanese	63,510	0	350	0	63,860
South East Asians	127,825	3,285	1,300	0	132,415
Filipinos	168,080	255	815	0	169,150
Other Pacific Islanders	5,135	190	120	0	5,440
West Asian & Arabs	283,235	1,695	4,830	0	289,755
Latin Americans	66,430	61,525	0	6,580	134,535
Multiples	48,545	0	0	0	48,545
TOTAL	2,374,340 (94.0%)	120,255 (4.8%)	15,835 (.6%)	15,055 (.6%)	2,525,480

Source: 1991 Census of Canada

Comparison of the 1986 and 1991 Approaches to Deriving the Visible Minority Population

The 1991 approach to defining the visible minority population follows that used in 1986. The following differences are worthy of note:

1. There were slight changes to the 1991 ethnic origin question as compared to the 1986 question.

Minor changes were made to the order of the mark boxes. As well, the question was changed from asking about "you and your ancestors" to "this person's ancestors". A note to clearly explain that the purpose of the question was to measure the ancestral origins of the Canadian population was included, and Lebanese and Haitian were added as examples of what might be reported as write-ins. Space for two write-in responses was allotted, down from three in the 1986 Census.

2. The inclusion of non-permanent residents in the population covered by the 1991 Census had some effect on the size of the visible minority population. There were 223,410 non-permanent residents counted in the 1991 Census of whom 155,710 were members of a visible minority group.
3. Refinements were made to the subgroup inclusions to make use of knowledge gained in previous Censuses.
4. The religion variable was used in subgroup assignment in 1991. Information on religion was not collected in 1986; hence, the variable was not available for use in the derivation process.

Table 3

1986 and 1991 population and workforce counts of the total population and visible minorities for Canada

		Total Population	Workforce Population
1986	Total	25,022,005	13,857,775
	Visible Minorities	1,577,710	872,695
	Representation of Visible Minorities	6.3%	6.3%
1991	Total	26,994,040	15,509,255
	Visible Minorities	2,525,480	1,415,750
	Representation of Visible Minorities	9.4%	9.1%

Source: 1986 and 1991 Censuses of Canada

The workforce population for 1986 includes those aged 15 and over who worked sometime in 1985 or 1986. The workforce population for 1991 includes those aged 15 and over who worked sometime in 1990 or 1991.

5.0 ABORIGINAL PEOPLES

5.1 Background

For the purposes of the *Employment Equity Act*, "Aboriginal peoples are considered to be persons who are Indians, Inuit or Métis." As with the count of women and the visible minority population, the Census was the source of data for the population of Aboriginal peoples.

5.2 The 1991 Approach

For employment equity purposes, persons who reported at least one Aboriginal origin or who were registered under the *Indian Act of Canada* were included in the count of Aboriginal peoples. Specifically, the ethnic origin question (Question 15) and the question which asked if respondents were registered Indians as defined by the *Indian Act of Canada* (Question 16) were used to designate this population.

The 1991 ethnic origin question was phrased as follows:

ETHNIC ORIGIN	
15. To which ethnic or cultural group(s) did this person's ancestors belong?	
■ Mark or specify as many as applicable.	
<p>Note: While most people of Canada view themselves as Canadian, information about their ancestral origins has been collected since the 1901 Census to reflect the changing composition of the Canadian population and is needed to ensure that everyone, regardless of his/her ethnic or cultural background, has equal opportunity to share fully in the economic, social, cultural and political life of Canada. Therefore, this question refers to the origins of this person's ancestors.</p>	
See Guide.	
<p>Examples of other ethnic or cultural groups are: Portuguese, Greek, Indian from India, Pakistani, Filipino, Vietnamese, Japanese, Lebanese, Haitian, etc.</p>	
	08 <input type="radio"/> French
	09 <input type="radio"/> English
	10 <input type="radio"/> German
	11 <input type="radio"/> Scottish
	12 <input type="radio"/> Italian
	13 <input type="radio"/> Irish
	14 <input type="radio"/> Ukrainian
	15 <input type="radio"/> Chinese
	16 <input type="radio"/> Dutch (Netherlands)
	17 <input type="radio"/> Jewish
	18 <input type="radio"/> Polish
	19 <input type="radio"/> Black
	20 <input type="radio"/> North American Indian
	21 <input type="radio"/> Métis
	22 <input type="radio"/> Inuit/Eskimo
	Other ethnic or cultural group(s) - Specify
	23 <input type="text"/>
	24 <input type="text"/>

Respondents included in the Aboriginal origin(s) population are those who in response to Question 15 indicated:

- a single Aboriginal origin (i.e., North American Indian, Métis, or Inuit);
- multiple ethnic origins including at least one Aboriginal origin in combination with at least one other non-Aboriginal origin (eg. English, Irish, German);
- multiple Aboriginal origins, such as Métis and North American Indian; or
- a Band name or a First Nation as a write-in response.

Question 16, which asked whether respondents were registered under the *Indian Act of Canada*, was asked for the first time in the 1991 Census. The question was worded as follows:

<p>16. Is this person a registered Indian as defined by the Indian Act of Canada? See Guide.</p>	<p>25 <input type="radio"/> No</p> <p>26 <input type="radio"/> Yes, registered Indian</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Specify Indian Band or First Nation (for example, Musqueam)</p> <p>27 <input style="width: 150px; height: 20px;" type="text"/></p>
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This question was asked of all persons regardless of their response to the ethnic origin question. Therefore, in addition to the ancestry dimension (Question 15), the 1991 Census enabled registered Indians who did not report Aboriginal ancestry to be included in the Aboriginal population.

As for the visible minority population, the ethnic origin question (Question 15) was the primary means through which individuals were included in the designated group population. The total count of Aboriginal peoples for employment equity purposes was 1,016,340. The ethnic origin question screened in almost 99% of the Aboriginal population (1,002,675). There was a small number of persons (13,665) who were registered Indians as defined by the *Indian Act of Canada* but did not report Aboriginal ancestry. Because individuals reported themselves as Indian for the purposes of the *Indian Act*, they were included for employment equity purposes. Individuals who reported an Aboriginal ethnic origin (Question 15) and registered Indian status (Question 16) were only counted once.

5.3 *Multiple Response - Visible Minorities and Aboriginal Peoples:*

As was noted in the Section 4.3, the *Employment Equity Act* identifies visible minorities and Aboriginal peoples as two distinct designated groups. A decision, therefore, had to be taken regarding the handling of individuals who reported both visible minority and Aboriginal ethnic origins. To avoid giving preferential treatment to one group, it was decided to include these persons in the total counts of both designated groups. In 1991, there were **23,575** such persons.

5.4 *The 1991 Counts of Aboriginal Peoples*

The total count of Aboriginal persons, as derived from the 1991 Census, was 1,016,340 accounting for 3.8% of the Canadian population. At 462,470, Aboriginal peoples comprised 3.0% of the workforce.

Comparison of the 1986 and 1991 Approaches to Deriving the Aboriginal Peoples Population

The 1991 population of Aboriginal peoples as defined for employment equity purposes differs slightly from the definition used in 1986. The ethnic origin question, the primary means of including Aboriginal peoples, was modified between 1986 and 1991. The question was changed from asking about "you and your ancestors" to asking about "this person's ancestors". In addition, the word "Eskimo" was included with the Inuit response category, an explanatory note was added, the examples were modified and the number of write-ins was reduced from three to two.

For the first time, the 1991 Census included a question which asked respondents to indicate if they were a registered Indian as defined by the *Indian Act of Canada*. In 1991, there were 13,665 persons who were registered Indians, but did not report Aboriginal ancestry. These individuals were included in the 1991 employment equity Aboriginal peoples counts.

Table 4

1986 and 1991 population and workforce counts of the total population and Aboriginal peoples for Canada

		Total Population	Workforce Population
1986	Total	25,022,005	13,857,775
	Aboriginal Peoples	711,725	294,415
	Representation of Aboriginal Peoples	2.8%	2.1%
1991	Total	26,994,040	15,509,255
	Aboriginal Peoples	1,016,340	462,470
	Representation of Aboriginal Peoples	3.8%	3.0%

Source: 1986 and 1991 Censuses of Canada

The workforce population for 1986 includes those aged 15 and over who worked sometime in 1985 or 1986. The workforce population for 1991 includes those aged 15 and over who worked sometime in 1990 or 1991.

6.0 PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES

6.1 Background

Unlike the counts for women, visible minorities and Aboriginal peoples, which are derived from the Census, the data source for persons with disabilities is the Health and Activity Limitation Survey (HALS). A question on limitations in activities of daily living and another on long-term disability were asked in the 1991 Census. These questions were then used to identify the target population from which the HALS sample was drawn⁵. Data collection took place in the fall of 1991, immediately following the 1991 Census.

Since the sample was drawn from the Census, data from this source were available to supplement the HALS database and to provide more comprehensive information for comparing the population with disabilities to other persons.

The *Employment Equity Regulations* consider persons with disabilities to be persons who:

- (i) have any persistent physical, mental, psychiatric, sensory or learning impairment,
- (ii) consider themselves to be, or believe that an employer or a potential employer would be likely to consider them to be, disadvantaged in employment by reason of an impairment referred to in subparagraph (i)

The definition used for generating employment equity data follows this legal definition as closely as possible. The existence of a persistent impairment, component (i), was measured through an expanded concept of disability derived from the World Health Organization. Specifically, the screening questions in Section A of the HALS questionnaire asked respondents about limitations in performing activities because of a condition or health problem that has lasted or is expected to last six months or more. Respondents were also asked about limitations due to learning disabilities and long-term emotional, psychological, nervous and mental health conditions or problems.

The second component concerning the likelihood of being disadvantaged in employment encompasses two separate concepts. Individuals can perceive themselves as disadvantaged because of reduced physical or mental abilities to perform certain tasks or functions, or individuals can be at a disadvantage because of the way an employer might perceive them. Distinguishing between the two possible origins of the disadvantage in employment is measured through a number of questions in the 1991 HALS instrument on limitation at work and perception of employers. These questions are discussed in detail below.

⁵

For a detailed discussion of the Survey design and methodology, see *Health and Activity Limitation Survey -1991 User's Guide*, Statistics Canada.

6.2 *The 1991 Approach*

The 1991 definition builds on that used in 1986, retaining the 1986 criteria concerning age and the parameters of the experienced workforce. Thus, the total population count included people aged 15 to 64 and the workforce population included those who worked sometime in the five years prior to HALS. This extended period reflects the fact that persons with disabilities tend to experience greater barriers in labour force participation and, therefore, tend to be out of the labour force for longer periods than do persons without disabilities.

In order to refine the definition of persons with disabilities for the purposes of employment equity, a number of new questions were added to the 1991 HALS questionnaire. Specifically, the addition of questions on perception of disadvantage in employment⁶ made it possible to better cover this element of the definition of the Act. It also was determined that the data would reflect the definition in the Act more completely if they included persons who felt that they were not limited at work but needed special accommodations to be able to work, required modifications made to the work site to make it accessible or believed that they had lost employment opportunities in the past because of their condition or health problem.

Many individuals who indicate that their condition or health problem completely prevents them from working at a job or business could in fact work if they were provided with the right conditions and incentives. The 1986 HALS questionnaire did not allow the distinction of this population from those who were completely unable to work because of their disability. Therefore, the 1986 employment equity counts of persons with disabilities included all individuals who indicated they were completely prevented from working.

Additional questions were added to the 1991 HALS questionnaire that allowed for more analysis of persons indicating they were completely prevented from working. Such individuals were asked about barriers⁷ encountered that might have discouraged them from looking for work. In the 1991 definition, respondents who indicated that they were completely prevented from working and that they had encountered specific barriers (other than the disability itself) that discouraged them from looking for work were included.

While the majority of respondents indicated specific barriers which discouraged them from looking for work, many indicated the disability itself as the barrier. Those who indicated the disability as the barrier to looking for work were excluded from the employment equity definition of persons with disabilities.

⁶ Questions E31, E58 and E88 on Form 02 for the 1991 Adult Household Health and Activity Limitation Survey.

⁷ Question E74 (i) to (x) on Form 02 of the 1991 Adult Household Health and Activity Limitation Survey.

6.3 *The 1991 Definition*

The employment equity data on persons with disabilities include persons aged 15 to 64 living in private households who indicated that they have a limitation in activity (persistent impairment) and responded that:

- they were limited in the kind or amount of work that they could do,
OR
- they believed that their employer or a potential employer would likely consider them disadvantaged in employment,
OR
- they needed special accommodation or a modification to be able to work,
OR
- they believed that they had lost employment opportunities in the past because of their condition or health problem,
OR
- for those not in the labour force who indicated that they were completely prevented from working at a job or a business, responded that they had encountered specific barriers (other than the disability itself) that discouraged them from looking for work.

The specific questions from HALS which were used to determine the counts of persons with disabilities for employment equity purposes were as follows.

Questions used to indicate a limitation in the kind or amount of work that could be done:

- | | |
|------------|---|
| A20(iii): | <i>Because of a long-term physical condition or health problem, that is one that has lasted or is expected to last 6 months or more, are you limited in the kind or amount of activity you can do at work?</i> |
| A25(iii): | <i>Because of a long term emotional, psychological, nervous or psychiatric condition, that is, one that has lasted or is expected to last six months or more, are you limited in the kind or amount of activity you can do at work?</i> |
| A29a(iii): | <i>Do you feel limited by the fact that a health professional has labelled you with a specific <u>mental</u> health condition, whether you agree with this label or not - at work?</i> |

- | | |
|--------------------|---|
| E10 ⁸ : | <i>Are you limited in the kind or amount of work you can do at your present (or a) job or business because of your condition or health problem?</i> |
| E42: | <i>Are you limited in the kind or amount of work you can do at a job or business because of your condition or health problem?</i> |
| E69: | <i>Does your condition or health problem limit the kind or amount of work you could do at a job or business?</i> |

Questions used to indicate a belief that an employer (either current or potential) would likely consider the respondent to be disadvantaged in employment:

- | | |
|--------------|---|
| E31: | <i>Do you believe that your current employer or any prospective employer would be likely to consider you disadvantaged in employment because of your condition or health problem?</i> |
| E58 and E88: | <i>Do you believe that any prospective employer would be likely to consider you disadvantaged in employment because of your condition or health problem?</i> |

⁸ Note that the questions from Section E in the questionnaire (denoted by the prefix E) have equivalents, i.e., the same question appears in three different parts of this Section depending on the labour force status of the respondent. For example, questions E10, E42, and E69 are essentially the same question, respondents who were employed were asked question E10, those who were unemployed were asked E42, and those who were not in the labour force at the time of the survey were asked question E69.

Questions used to indicate the need for special accommodation or a modification to be able to work:

E19 and E48: *Because of your condition or health problem, do you require any of the following to be able to work...*

E78: *Because of your condition or health problem would you require any of the following to be able to work?*

- i) *Human support such as:
reader, oral or sign language interpreter, job coach personal assistant*
- ii) *Technical aids and devices such as:
voice synthesizer, telecommunications device for the deaf (TDD), infrared system, computer*
- iii) *Communication services such as:
conversion of print to braille, to audio tape, to enlarged print*
- iv) *Job redesign (modified or different duties)*
- v) *Modified hours or days or reduced work hours*
- vi) *Accessible transportation*
- vii) *Other, please specify*

E20: *Because of your condition or health problem, do you require any of the following to be able to work...*

E49 and E79: *Do you require modified features or arrangements at your workplace, such as...*

- i) *Handrails, ramps*
- ii) *Appropriate parking*
- iii) *Accessible elevator*
- iv) *Accessible workstation*
- v) *Accessible washrooms*
- vi) *Other, please specify*

Questions used to indicate a belief that employment opportunities were lost in the past because of a condition or health problem:

E26, E53, and E83: *In the past five years, do you believe that because of your condition or health problem, you have been refused:*

- (a) *employment*
- (b) *a promotion*
- (c) *access to training programs, or*
- (d) *has your employment been terminated*

Question used to identify the "completely prevented from working" population:

E68: *Does your condition or health problem completely prevent you from working at a job or business?*

Question used to identify barriers that discouraged respondents from working:

E74: *Some people have encountered barriers which have discouraged them from looking for work. Could you think about your own situation and indicate which of the following situations might apply to you? Please answer yes or no to each of the statements.*

- i) *You would lose some or all of your current income if you went to work.*
- ii) *You would lose some or all of your current additional support such as your drug plan or housing if you went to work.*
- iii) *Your family or friends have discouraged your going to work.*
- iv) *Family responsibilities prevent you.*
- v) *Information about jobs is not accessible to you.*
- vi) *You worry about being isolated by other workers on the job.*
- vii) *You have been the victim of discrimination.*
- viii) *You feel your training is not adequate.*
- ix) *Lack of accessible transportation.*
- x) *No jobs available.*

6.4 *The 1991 Counts of Persons With Disabilities*

The total count of persons with disabilities for employment equity purposes was 1,285,220 accounting for 7.0% of the Canadian population aged 15 to 64. At 997,870, persons with disabilities comprised 6.5% of the workforce population aged 15 to 64.

Comparison of the 1986 and 1991 Approaches to Deriving the Persons with Disabilities Population

The 1991 data definition is a refinement of that used in 1986. In 1986, the data were based on questions of limitations in activities (persistent impairment) and limitation at work. In 1991, the data definition included essentially the same questions on limitations in activities (persistent impairment) and limitation at work. One question (A29aiii) on limitations at work because of a mental health condition label was added. The 1991 definition also included questions on:

- perception of disadvantage in employment,
- requirements for accommodations to be able to work,
- requirements for modifications made to the workplace,
- belief that there was a loss of employment opportunity in the past due to the condition or health problem.

In addition, persons who reported that they were completely prevented from working and that they had encountered barriers (other than their disability) that discouraged them from looking for work were included in the 1991 counts.

Table 5

1986 and 1991 population and workforce counts of the total population and persons with disabilities aged 15 to 64 for Canada

		Total Population	Workforce Population
1986	Total	17,138,935	13,857,775
	Persons with Disabilities	1,255,160	752,990
	Representation of Persons with Disabilities	7.3%	5.4%
1991	Total	18,372,415	15,113,490
	Persons with Disabilities	1,285,220	977,870
	Representation of Persons with Disabilities	7.0%	6.5%

Source: 1986 and 1991 Censuses of Canada and 1986 and 1991 Health and Activity Limitation Surveys

The 1986 total workforce population includes those 15 and over who worked sometime in 1985 or 1986.

The 1991 total workforce population includes those 15 to 64 who worked sometime in 1990 or 1991.

The 1986 persons with disabilities workforce population includes those aged 15 to 64 who worked sometime between 1981 or 1986.

The 1991 persons with disabilities workforce population includes those aged 15 to 64 who worked sometime between 1986 or 1991.

7.0 *CONTACT PERSON FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION*

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APPENDIX I

The Visible Minority Subgroup Definitions

The Visible Minority Subgroup Definitions

The following provides the detailed inclusions for each of the visible minority subgroups.

The Black Subgroup

Step 1

Included:

- persons whose ethnic origin was Black, African Black, Barbadian, Ethiopian, Ghanaian, Haitian, or Somalian
- persons whose reported ethnic origin was Guyanese, Trinidadian/Tobagonian, Jamaican, "Other Caribbean n.i.e." or "West Indian n.i.e." whose religion was not Hinduism or Islam

Step 2

Included:

- persons who reported English (as a single response), Other Latin/Central/South American or "Other African n.i.e." as their ethnic origin and place of birth as Anguilla, Antigua, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Bermuda, Cayman Islands, Dominica, Montserrat, Saint Kitts-Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Turks and Caicos Islands, or the British or U.S. Virgin Islands
- persons who were born in Guadeloupe, Haiti, Martinique or French Guiana whose reported ethnic origin was French (as a single response) or "Other African n.i.e."
- persons born in Aruba or Netherlands Antilles whose ethnic origin was Dutch or "Other African n.i.e."
- persons whose place of birth was Botswana, Gambia, Ghana, Ivory Coast, Lesotho, Malawi, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Swaziland, Zambia or Zimbabwe and whose ethnic origin was English (as a single response) or "Other African n.i.e."
- persons born in Benin, Burundi, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Gabon, Guinea, Ivory Coast, Mali, Niger, Rwanda, Senegal, Seychelles or Togo whose ethnic origin was French (as a single response) or "Other African n.i.e."
- persons born in Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique or Sao Tome and Principe with an ethnic origin of Portuguese or "Other African n.i.e."
- persons born in Angola, Cape Verde Islands, Comoros Islands, Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Liberia, Madagascar, Namibia, Rep. of Djibouti, St. Helena and Ascension, Somalia (Dem Rep), Sudan or Zaire whose ethnic origin was "Other African n.i.e."
- persons born in Suriname, Guyana, Trinidad/Tobago, Jamaica, Grenada, Tanzania, Uganda or Kenya whose religion was not Hinduism or Islam

- persons born in South Africa⁹ whose religion was not Hinduism or Islam and whose mother tongue was not Other Germanic, Dutch or English

Step 3

Included:

- persons whose mother tongue was Creole, Swahili, Other Bantu, Other Niger-Congo or Other African

Step 4

Included:

- persons whose ethnic origin was "Other African n.i.e." and whose place of birth was not South Africa

The South Asian Subgroup

Step 1

Included:

- persons who reported the following ethnic origins: Bengali, Punjabi, Tamil, Sinhalese, "East Indian n.i.e.", "Bangladeshi n.i.e.", "Pakistani n.i.e." or Sri Lankan.
- persons whose reported ethnic origin was Guyanese, Trinidadian/Tobagonian, Jamaican, "Other Caribbean n.i.e.", "West Indian n.i.e." or Fijian whose religion was Hinduism or Islam

Step 2

Included:

- persons born in Bangladesh, India, Mauritius, Mayotte, Pakistan, Rep. of Maldives or Sri Lanka with ethnic origin "Other Asian n.i.e."
- persons born in Suriname, Guyana, Trinidad/Tobago, Jamaica, Grenada, Tanzania, Uganda, Kenya or Fiji whose religion was Hinduism or Islam
- persons born in South Africa whose religion was Hinduism or Islam

Step 3

Included:

- persons with a mother tongue of Bengali, Sinhalese, Gujarati, Hindi, Other Dravidian, Sindhi, Tamil, Urdu, Punjabi, Marathi, Telugu or "Other Indo-Iranian n.i.e."

⁹ Persons born in South Africa may be categorized as Black, White, Asian, etc.. In an effort to ensure the appropriate assignment of such persons, religion and mother tongue were used. Persons reporting a religion of Hinduism or Islam were assumed to have origins in India. Those whose mother tongue was a European language (including Afrikaans) were assumed to be White and therefore were excluded from the visible minority population. The residual population was assigned to the Black sub-group.

Step 4

Included:

- persons whose ethnic origin was "Other Asian n.i.e."

The Chinese Subgroup

Step 1

Included:

- persons whose reported ethnic origin was Chinese

Step 2

Included:

- persons whose place of birth was Macao and whose ethnic origin was either Portuguese or "Other Asian n.i.e."
- persons born in Brunei, China, Hong Kong, Mongolia or Taiwan whose ethnic origin was "Other Asian n.i.e."

Step 3

Included:

- persons with a mother tongue of Chinese or Sino-Tibetan

The Korean Subgroup

Step 1

Included:

- persons who reported an ethnic origin of Korean

Step 2

Included:

- persons whose place of birth was North or South Korea and whose ethnic origin was "Other Asian n.i.e."

Step 3

Included:

- persons with a mother tongue of Korean

The Japanese Subgroup

Step 1

Included:

- persons who reported their ethnic origin as Japanese

Step 2

Included:

- persons whose place of birth was Japan and whose ethnic origin was "Other Asian n.i.e."

Step 3

Included:

- persons with a mother tongue of Japanese

The Southeast Asian Subgroup

Step 1

Included:

- persons reporting the following write-in ethnic responses: Vietnamese, Burmese, Cambodian (Kampuchean), Laotian, Thai, Malay or Indonesian

Step 2

Included:

- persons who were born in Indonesia whose ethnic origin was Dutch (as a single response) or "Other Asian n.i.e."
- persons born in Union of Myanmar (Burma), Kampuchea (Cambodia), Laos, Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand or Vietnam whose ethnic origin was "Other Asian n.i.e."

Step 3

Included:

- persons with a mother tongue of Khmer, Lao, Malayalam, Malay-Bahasa, Thai, Vietnamese or Austro-Asiatic

The Filipino Subgroup

Step 1

Included:

- persons with a reported ethnic origin of Filipino

Step 2

Included:

- persons with a place of birth of the Philippines and an ethnic origin "Other Asian n.i.e."

Step 3

Included:

- persons with a mother tongue of Philipino/Tagalog

The Other Pacific Islanders Subgroup

Step 1

Included:

- persons who reported their ethnic origin as Polynesian
- persons of Fijian origin whose religion was not Hinduism or Islam

Step 2

Included:

- persons who were born in Tonga or Vanuatu whose ethnic origin was English (as a single response)
- persons born in French Polynesia, New Caledonia or Reunion with a French ethnic origin (single response)
- persons whose place of birth was Fiji and whose religion was not Hinduism or Islam

Step 3

Included:

- persons with a mother tongue of Other Malayo-Polynesian

The West Asian and Arab Subgroup

Step 1

Included:

- persons with an ethnic origin of Afghan, "Arab n.i.e.", Egyptian, Kurdish, Armenian, Iranian, Iraqi, Lebanese, "Maghrebi n.i.e.", Moroccan, Palestinian, Syrian, Turk or "West Asian n.i.e."

Step 2

Included:

- persons with a place of birth of Afghanistan, Algeria, Bhutan, Egypt, Iraq, Libya, Mauritania, Morocco, Nepal, Bahrain, Iran, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Oman, Qatar, Republic of Yemen, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Tunisia, Turkey, United Arab Emirates or Western Sahara (D.S.A.R.) and an ethnic origin of "Other Asian n.i.e." or "Other African n.i.e."
- persons born in Israel whose religion was not Jewish

Step 3

Included:

- persons with a mother tongue of Arabic, Pashto, Armenian, Persian (Farsi), Turkish, "Turkish n.i.e.", Kurdish or Baluchi

The Latin American Subgroup

Step 1

Included:

- persons reporting their ethnic origin as Brazilian, Colombian, Cuban, Ecuadorian, Guatemalan, Hispanic, Mexican, Nicaraguan, Peruvian or Salvadorean

Step 2

Included:

- persons with a place of birth of Bolivia, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, Puerto Rico or Venezuela and an ethnic origin of Spanish or "Other Latin/Central/South American n.i.e."
- persons born in Brazil whose ethnic origin was Portuguese or "Other Latin/Central/South American n.i.e."

Step 4

- persons with an ethnic origin of "Other Latin/Central/South American n.i.e." whose place of birth was not Argentina, Chile, Paraguay, or Uruguay

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